The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY RESOLUTION KILLED IN THE SENATE.

EMBRYONIC RAILROADS WAITING TO CLAIM THE LANDS—THE HAWAIIAN TREATY—ANDREW JOHNSON ON THE ALLEGED BRIBERY IN HIS ELECTION—THE TELEGRAPH PATENT CASE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Senate to-day spent the three hours of the session in discussing the resolution of Senator Clayton authorizing portions of the Committees on Territories and Indian Affairs to visit the Indian Territory to inquire into the condition of affairs in that country. When the resolution was introduced on Monday last, Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, raised the point of order that no legislative business could be considered at a session of the Senate called specially for executive business. The debate to-day was mainly confined to the point of order. Mr. Clayton and those joining with him contended that the resolution did not contemplate legislation, and was only intended to obtain information for the benefit of the Senate. Mr. Clayton amended his resolution so as to avoid all reference to legislation. Finally a vote was taken by yeas and nays on laying the whole subject on the table, resulting in yeas 39, nays 22. Mr. Clayton has been working at this Indian Territory matter for some time, and it is pretty generally understood that his resolution to inquire into "the wants and capacities of the lawful inhabitants thereof with respect to self-government," is a move in the interest of the land-grant railroads which are intended to traverse the Indian Territory. Those roads were given grants of twenty sections of land to the mile in the States, and forty sections in the Territories. By treaty with the Indians, title to lands embraced in the Indian Territory remains with the Indians so long as they maintain their tribal relations, and when these relations cease the lands revert to the United States. Efforts have been directed in Congress during the past four years to have the tribal relations dissolved, the bill for the organization of the Territory of Oklahoma being one of the schemes intended to accomplish that object. If the railroads can succeed in having the tribal relations of the Indians dissolved, they will lay claim to the forty sections of land per mile in the Indian Territory from which they are now excluded. The purpose of Clayton's resolution was to serve the railroad companies and not ameliorate the condition of the Indians. Senator Sargent, in debate to-day, intimated that that was the purpose of the resolution. Clayton felt confident the resolution would pass, and had made some arrangements for the work. Fully one-half of the twenty-two who voted to take up the resolution would have voted against its passage. The purpose of the railroads to have such an investigation as this resolution contemplates was referred to in THE TIMES a month ago. It is now known that the investigation was planned in the early part of the Winter, and the chairman of the committee was selected, and most of the members, but the slate was broken, and the session was allowed to pass away without offering the resolution. The scheme is now at least destroyed, and divers persons who were anticipating a pleasant vacation in the Indian Territory without expense are in great sorrow.

THE HAWAIIAN TREATY.

The Hawaiian reciprocity treaty, with amendments, was reported to the Senate to-day by the Foreign Committee, and considered in executive session. The amendments reported do not affect the general scope of the treaty, and simply make a few changes in the schedules of articles. Mr. Hamlin made a speech explaining the advantages to be derived from the approval of the treaty, and urged its ratification upon the Senate. No further debate was had, and the matter was laid over until to-morrow. There is a strong opposition to the treaty on the part of Senators from the Pacific coast and also from Southern and other Senators. Several Senators will vote against the treaty on the same ground that they voted against reciprocity with Canada, holding that the Senate and the Executive have no authority under the Constitution to legislate upon the tariff without the consent of the House. It is quite doubtful if the necessary majority of two-thirds can be found for the measure.

THE TENNESSEE SENATORIAL ELECTION.

Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, says he thinks there must be some mistake in the dispatch which states that a committee of the Tennessee Legislature has been appointed to investigate charges of bribery against him. He thinks it strange that he should not have had private dispatches giving him the information, if any resolution had been adopted for such an investigation. He had a letter dated two days ago which ought to have referred to any agitation of an investigation directed against him, but nothing of the kind was mentioned by his correspondent. Mr. Johnson says there is not the slightest foundation for a charge that the Shelby County delegation had been controlled for him by the use of money, and if there was any attempt to use money it must have been on the other side. Shelby County includes the City of Memphis, and it sent ten members to the Legislature. By an agreement made before the election these members were all pledged to vote in the Legislature in accordance with the wishes of a majority of the voters of that county. At the election the people of the county cast ballots expressing their choice for Senator. These ballots were informal and were not provided for by law, but they were cast in boxes by themselves, in accordance with the agreement previously made. The majority was largely in favor of Mr. Johnson, and accordingly the Shelby County delegation voted for him, though some of them were personally hostile to his election, but they kept their pledges. The delegation was controlled by the wish of the voters who elected them, and not by money, though extraordinary efforts were made by the opposition to induce them to change their votes.

THE TELEGRAPH PATENT CASE.

Commissioner Thatcher has a very delicate duty to perform in deciding the contest now before him between the rival telegraph lines. Besides the great interests involved, he has before him as counsel on one side Senator Conkling, and on the other ex-Commissioner Leggett. If he decides one way the cry will be raised again that he is controlled by what some people are pleased to term the Leggett Ring. If he decides the other way he will be charged with acting in fear of the Senatorial counsel. It seems that he has the opportunity to escape from the dilemma by ignoring the assignees on both sides and issuing the patent directly to the inventor, Edison. All the parties would then have to go to the courts and obtain an adjudication of their rights. It is possible that action by one of the parties will be taken in advance of the issue of a patent to obtain an injunction or stay of proceedings in the Patent Office till the rights of the parties have been determined in the courts. As the case must ultimately be decided by litigation, the decision of the Commissioner is of less importance to the parties, and somewhat less troublesome to himself.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AT THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

In accordance with instructions from the President in reference to the provisions of section 5 of the act approved March 3, 1875, Capt. Joseph S. Conrad, Second Infantry, is detailed as disbursing officer of the board heretofore appointed to take charge of the articles and materials to be exhibited by the several Executive Departments, the Smithsonian Institution and the Agricultural Department at the International Exhibition of 1876.

THE CANCELATION OF LEGAL TENDERS.

The outstanding legal tenders in the daily exhibit of Treasury balances to-day continue at $382,000,000, and do not show the reduction which will be caused by the cancelation of notes ordered by the Secretary. There is no rescinding of the direction for their retirement. The fact is simply that in the great pressure of business consequent upon the preparation of data for the call for redemption of bonds issued to-day, and other business, the matter of canceling the legal tenders was not reached. It is more than probable that their reduction will be shown in the usual official statement to-morrow. At any rate, it will only be a day or two before that will appear.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED.

The President to-day signed the commissions of Godlove S. Orth as Minister to Austria, Horace Maynard as Minister to Turkey, and G. W. Lawrence and George E. Dodge to be Centennial Commissioners for Arkansas.

MODOCS IN WASHINGTON.

Shacknasty Jim, Scarfaced Charlie, Steamboat Frank, and other Modoc Indians, now here on public exhibition, were at the Executive Mansion to-day. As they had expressed a desire to shake hands with the President, he thus indulged them. They had no other business with him.

MILITARY CHANGES.

Gen. Augur goes to New-Orleans to succeed Gen. Emory; Gen. Ord to San Antonio, Texas, to succeed Gen. Augur; Gen. Crook to the Department of the Platte, to succeed Gen. Ord, and Gen. Kautz takes command in Arizona. These changes indicate the retirement of Gen. Emory, at present in command in Louisiana.

THE TREASURY.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $9,873,427; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $46,465,000; coin, including $22,825,300 in coin certificates, $75,701,793; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000. The Customs receipts to-day were $260,047; internal revenue, $128,506 08. The national bank notes received for redemption were $554 900.

AN OLD ACQUAINTANCE TURNS UP IN A NEW FIELD.

EHRENBERG, A GERMAN GENTLEMAN NOT UNKNOWN IN NEW-YORK, ARRESTED IN HARTFORD FOR SWINDLING—HOW HE PROPOSED TO ESTABLISH A PAPER TO CONTROL THE GERMAN VOTE FOR THE DEMOCRACY—AN INTERESTING LIST OF HIS VICTIMS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 11.—A man giving the name of W. F. Gerhardt, but whose real name is said to be Ehrenberg, has played a most successful swindle upon leading Democrats in this State, on the pretext of establishing a German newspapor, to be printed both in Hartford and New Haven, which should be used exclusively to support the Democratic nominations during the campaign, and so far as possible control the German vote. The fellow has been arrested here, and is now in the lock-up, but as yet no criminal proceedings have been brought against him. A strong effort has been made by Democratic politicians to keep his arrest a secret, as the desire was to get back the whole or a part of the money he had obtained, and let him go. As he has but little money there is nothing left but to prosecute, and this the leaders do not fancy. He has completely fooled the foremost men in the party. In his list of subscribers are ex-Gov. English, Senator Eaton, all the candidates for State officers, except Governor; Mr. Louders, the candidate for Congress in the First District; Judge Phelps, candidate in the Second District; Mr. Barnum, candidate in the Fourth District; Hon. William D. Bishop and Hon. Nathaniel Wheeler, of Bridgeport; Hon. Benjamin Starke, of New-London, E. S. Cleveland, of Hampton, Judge Hovey, of Norwich, Judge Bradley, of New-Haven, and others in various parts of the State. The gentlemen who are victims of this raid, which shows by the list collections amounting to over $3,000, are greatly chagrined, and are especially nervous from a fear that their splendid project to secure the German vote will have the effect, in its lamentable exposé, to disgust the whole class of voters whom it was intended to deceive.

THE CALLED BONDS.

NOTICE FROM THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT—COUPON 1862S JUST OVER TWENTY-FOUR MILLIONS, AND REGISTERED 1862S JUST UNDER SIX MILLIONS—DENOMINATION AND NUMBERS OF THE CALLED BONDS.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The following is Secretary Bristow's call for bonds in detail. They are under the act of Feb. 25, 1862. The coupon bonds are of the fourth series: Coupon Bonds—$50, No. 10,001 to No. 15,400, both inclusive; $100, No. 27,501 to No. 40,000, both inclusive; $500, No. 13,601 to No. 20,000, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 39,000 to No. 66 000, both inclusive. Total, $4,063,750. Registered Bonds—$50, No. 2,001 to No. 2,125, both inclusive; $100, No. 15,551 to No. 16,743, both inclusive; $500, No. 8,651 to No. 9,154, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 35,701 to No. 38,073, both inclusive; $5,000, No. 11,601 to No 12,320 both inclusive; $10,000, No. 13,501 to No. 19,341, both, inclusive; total, $5,936,250; grand total, $10,000,000.

The call matures three months from to-day, when the interest will cease. The bonds will be paid on presentation at any time previous to the maturity of the call, either at the Treasury here, or by the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, with interest up to the date of payment.

Frequent inquiries have been made as to what character of bonds would be embraced in the call of $30,000,000 for the Sinking Fund, but the Secretary of the Treasury has refused to give any information on the subject until since the announcement of the call to-day. It is now ascertained that the Secretary has all along considered himself without discretion in the matter, and bound by the law to call bonds in the order of their issue. The act of March 3, 1875, which authorizes this call, provides that it shall be made in compliance with section 3,697 of the Revised Statutes, and that section expressly directs that bonds shall be called in the order of their number and issue.

THE LATEST RETURNS FROM NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, N. H., March 11—Midnight.—The Republicans claim that the Senate stands five Democrats and five Republicans, with no choice in Districts Two and Four. The Democrats claim to have elected a Senator in the Second District, giving them six Senators to five Republicans.

The full returns have not yet been received from that district, but the indications are that there is no choice in the two districts mentioned.

In Congressional District No. 9 the Republicans concede the election to Bell (Democrat.)

The full returns of Representatives elected have not been received, but with an estimate of the towns yet to be heard from the Republicans figure a majority of 11, which they say cannot be reduced below nine, while the Democrats still claim the House to be doubtful. There is no election of Governor by the people.

ENGLISH GOSSIP.

RELIGIOUS TOPICS AND TIMELY THEMES.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE CHURCH OF ROME—POSITION OF THE CATHOLICS OF GREAT BRITAIN—A POSSIBLE CONSCRIPTION—THE ARMY—THEATRICAL INTELLIGENCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Sunday, Feb. 27, 1875.

Mr. Gladstone has published under the title of *Vaticanism*—the title is a good hit in itself—his answer to the remonstrances and reproofs provoked by his former pamphlet. It is in every way much superior to the *Expostulation*, more elevated in style, larger and clearer in thought, and closer and more decisive in argument; yet it has for the present fallen rather flat. By and by it will no doubt be more fully appreciated; but it is not difficult to understand why it should not on the instant produce the same impression as the author's first header into the troubled waters of ecclesiastical controversy. In the first place, the novelty of the feat has passed away. So much discussion and correspondence followed the publication of the first pamphlet, that people have grown rather tired of the subject. Moreover, the advocates of the Papacy have themselves, by their statements of what they did or did not believe, taken away much of the interest of the summing up. Mr. Gladstone had practically won his case when Father Newman repudiated the Vatican, and denied that the great historical Church was bound by the vagaries of any of its ephemeral representatives.

POSITION OF ENGLISH CATHOLICS.

Mr. Gladstone quotes in an impressive paragraph the substance of Dr. Newman's admissions, and adds the obvious comment that they are entirely opposed to those spurious doctrines of modern invention for which he has devised the name of "Vaticanism." There is no fear that Mr. Gladstone's demonstration of the logical consequences of the new Ultramontane creed embodied in the Syllabus, and the dogma of infallibility will lead English Roman Catholics to renounce the allegiance which for all practical purposes they yield loyally enough to the Protestant Government under which they live; but it is not unlikely to have the effect of establishing a strong and influential body of dissenters in the midst of the Roman Catholic community. It no longer admits of question that the leaders of the Roman Catholic Church in this country have of late years altogether shifted their ground. Nothing can be more emphatic than the contemptuous repudiation by Roman Catholic prelates, even within a comparatively recent time, of the dogma, or as they then considered it, the offensive and degrading figment of Papal infallibility. On the whole, I should think that the discussions which Mr. Gladstone has started will do good. The Ultromontanes are so humiliatingly pushed up into a corner when the logic of their position is pressed upon them, that Englishmen who are wavering on the brink of the communion of which they are the most noisy and conspicuous representatives, will now be ashamed to commit themselves to it. On the other hand, the disclosure of the resolute revolt of the more independent and rational English Roman Catholics against the innovations of the extreme party will also produce a wholesome effect on the Roman Catholics generally. Even if there is no actual secession from the body of that Church, conversions to it will probably be checked. Lord Russell's bill forbidding Roman Catholics to assume ecclesiastical titles was, as far as its immediate object was concerned, nearly a dead letter; but there can be no question as to the fact that it, for a certain time, greatly diminished the number of converts to Romanism. Though it had no effect on confirmed Catholics, it had a very strong effect on those who were tending that way, and made them ashamed to identify themselves with a Church which had assumed so aggressive a position. In the same way, although it would be absurd to suppose that Mr. Gladstone's pamphlets will seriously disturb the convictions of Roman Catholics who have already committed themselves to the Ultramontane views, it will, in all probability, restrain many who are already in the Church from joining that side, while others outside the Church will be deterred from entering it. Mr. Gladstone is himself responsible to a great extent, by the teachings of his political career, for the spread of the idea that there was nothing very dangerous in Roman Catholicism, and that it need not be regarded with more distrust than other forms of religion; but if he helped to furnish the bane, he has now supplied a very effectual antidote. The effect of his recent writings has at least been to shake up ideas on the subject, and to place the natural and necessary consequences of modern Popery in a highly-instructive light. In Mr. Gladstone's opinion the Vatican has now been disposed of, and his next attack is to be on Dr. Strauss and the skeptical assailants of Christianity. I understand that his present stay in town will be very brief, and that he is eager to be back to his books and desk in Wales.

THE BRITISH ARMY—A CONSCRIPTION.

It occasionally happens that when some great question is forcing itself on the mind of a nation, an idea becomes current and familiar in thought, although it is not much spoken of. This is the case just now with army reform in England. The events of the last few years have produced a deep impression in public opinion, and it is almost universally admitted that England cannot afford to be content with such meagre defenses as at present exist. The solution of the problem is, no doubt, somewhat difficult, and all sorts of plans are started and discussed. Yet it is impossible to go about without finding that one idea is gradually taking possession of the popular mind, and that is the idea of a national conscription. It is a word which by common consent is generally tabooed, just as any allusion to death used to be at the old French Court. It is felt that there is something exceeding uncomfortable about a conscription; and as a rule Englishmen try to keep the uncomfortable out of view as long as they can. But if conscription is seldom spoken of in plain terms it is very common in men's minds, and is getting to be tacitly recognized as, sooner or later, an inevitable necessity. Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador, who has been taking an intelligent interest in the military organization of England, which may some day be turned to good account by his imperial master, is said to have recently remarked, after a visit to Aldershott, that he could now very well understand how impossible it was for England to keep up a large army. He was amazed at the contrast between the substantial and comfortable dwellings and the generous rations of English soldiers and the squalid, semi-starvation in which the troops of his own country were kept, and drew the conclusion that England could not afford to keep up so luxurious an establishment except on a small scale. It certainly cannot be doubted by any reasonable person that a sufficient army cannot be maintained in England on the existing terms. The arrangements for the board and lodging of the soldier was already on the most liberal scale; and it may be expected that the rate of pay will soon be raised. Yet it is found to be increasingly difficult to get recruits of any kind for the Army, and the physical condition of the men is steadily deteriorating. The standard of height is constantly lowered, and the measurement round the chest, which is even more important, has also been reduced. Where formerly stout, robust men were enlisted, the recruiting officers have now to be thankful for limp, stunted boys. Last year, by great exertions, the number of recruits was kept up to a pretty good figure, but the quality seems to have been very indifferent.

AN UNPOPULAR CALLING.

The reason of the unpopularit yof the Army is no doubt to be found in the restraints to which soldiers must submit, the close discipline of barracks, the difficulty of marrying or living in decent comfort with a wife and family, and so on; and, above all, the impossibility of advancement beyond a certain point. No doubt most working men remain working men all their lives, but then there is no limit to their chance of rising if they are industrious and intelligent. Another thing is the bad character of the Army, and the want of respect shown to the privates. It is looked upon as ruin for a young man to enlist, and, indeed, few do so unless they have got into trouble through some kind of misconduct. The soldiers are shunned by the rest of the community, and even the highest rank of non-commissioned officers are not allowed to appear in uniform (which they are bound by military regulation to wear at all times) in the best parts of theatres and concert rooms for fear of contaminating genteel folk. If there were a universal conscription it would, of course, tend to raise the character of a force in which everybody would have to serve; and it would also enable the country to feel easy with a smaller number of regular troops then would otherwise be required. It cannot be denied that in modern times the Army has come to be too much the plaything of the gentry. Until the abolition of purchase, a large proportion of the officers went into the Army only as a pastime, without the slightest intention of learning their business or of sticking to it. After a few years of home service, (if they had the means they took care to sell out or exchange when their regiment was ordered abroad,) they retired, taking with them their red coats and military titles as a sort of social distinction. A desperate effort is now being made by the aristocratic classes to get the purchase system restored under a thin disguise in the form of unlimited payments for exchanges, and it may possibly be successful. The Militia is also kept up very much as the toy of squires' sons, and absorbs good men who are wanted for the Army. The officers are destitute of military capacity or training, and are appointed by the Lord Lieutenant on account simply of their own or their fathers' position in the county. There can be no doubt that whenever the question is gravely looked in the face the Militia in its present form will be abolished, and an honest conscription established.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

The banquet to the Prince Imperial at Woolwich has given rise to a good deal of criticism both here and in France, and there can be no doubt that it ought not to have been permitted. The commander of the garrison, who presided, made an exceedingly fulsome speech in praise of the Prince, and even went so far as to express a hope that the swords of English officers might one day be at his service. As a mere matter of flunkeyism, this toadying of a lad who has done nothing more than hundreds of lads do every year is nauseous enough; but it is, of course, a graver scandal that an English official should come forward publicly to support the cause of a foreign pretender. It is understood that the Prince is to be attached to the staff of the Duke of Cambridge in some sort of vague, indefinite position. The ex-Empress Eugenie has, it is said, just contracted another private loan.

A FRENCH MAYOR.

The recent visit of the Lord Mayor of London, attended by his gorgeous footmen and trumpeters, was so successful, that the Prefect of the Seine has yielded to the temptation to try the experiment of a visit to London. Not to be outdone by the Lord Mayor, he is to bring with him an escort of fifty troopers of the Municipal Guard, including, I suppose, the band.

THEATRICAL INTELLIGENCE.

It is hard to say whether it is on account of any dearth of original dramatic authors or on account of a rise in the terms of living writers, but the theatrical managers of London have certainly gone in with surprising enthusiasm for the works of dramatists whose ghosts do not trouble them with visits on treasury days. "Hamlet" has just reached its hundredth night at the Lyceum; "Midsummer Nights' Dream" has succeeded the "Merry Wives of Windsor," at the Gaiety; and "As You Like It," is being played at the Opera Comique. Beaumont and Fletcher's "Maid's Tragedy" has also been produced at the Holborn Amphitheatre, where, tonight, the "Merchant of Venice" takes its place on the bill. There can be no doubt that that these are all very good plays in their way, but there is apparently a difficulty in finding people who are fit to act them. There are still one or two of the last generation of actors, though not of actresses, left who can speak out articulately, but the rest of the parts are filled by people who can hardly speak at all in an intelligible manner, and who have just the faintest idea of how blank verse ought to be recited. In former days, a long and hard-working apprenticeship preceded admission to any but subordinate parts on the stage, but now even experienced actors have never learned to pronounce distinctly. It is only with the greatest difficulty that the audience can follow dialogues. Another feature of the London drama, would seem to be the growing tendency to monopoly in the possession of theatres. At the present moment Mr. Chatterton holds Drury Lane, the Adelphi, and the Princess', and Mr. Hollingshead the Gaiety, Opera Comique, and Holborn Amphitheatre. Next week we are to have a series of entertainments of another, and, perhaps, more stirring kind—those of Messrs. Moody and Sankey from Chicago. A good deal of curiosity is felt as to the effect they will produce in the cynical and worldly capital. In the provinces they have no doubt done much to relieve the dullness of existance. J. H. F.

RACING IN GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 11.—The first race at Oglethorpe Park to-day was a mile dash, which was won by John Paine, beating Century. Time—1:52. The second race, mile heats, best two in three, was won by Mollie Darling. Time—1:50½, 1:50.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE MORDAUNT DIVORCE CASE—A VERDICT OF GUILTY.

LONDON, March 11.—The jury in the Mordaunt divorce case have found Lady Mordaunt guilty of adultery. The Judge pronounced the decree *nisi* with costs.

THE EASTER HOLIDAYS AND PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, March 11.—The House of Lords will adjourn for the Easter holidays on March 19 until April 6, and the House of Commons from March 25 until April 5. The Government will present the Budget on April 15.

THE SECOND ELECTION IN TIPPERARY—MITCHEL PROBABLY ELECTED BY 1,000 MAJORITY.

CORK, March 11.—The Parliamentary election in Tipperary passed off quietly to-day. About a third of the constituency, including the Roman Catholic clergy and the leading tradesmen, abstained from taking any part in the election. Mr. Moore, the Conservative candidate, had posted printed notices at all the polling places stating that Mitchel was ineligible, and all votes cast for him would be void. The counting is not yet completed, but it is estimated that Mitchel has a majority of 1,000.

THE TURF—PHRYNIE THE WINNER OF THE BRISTOL ROYAL STEEPLE-CHASE.

LONDON, March 11.—The Bristol and Western Counties steeple-chases and hurdle-races were inaugurated on Tuesday, and continued yesterday and to-day. The great event of the meeting was the Bristol Royal Steeple-chase, which took place to-day, and for which fifteen started out of forty-eight that accepted the weights. Lancet, the winner of the United Kingdom Steeple-chase at Croydon, was made favorite at 4 to 1, but was badly beaten, and came in eleventh. Phrynie (late Catherine) against whom 16 to 1 was laid, was the winner. Fleuriste, with 33 to 1 against her, and Duke of Cambridge, at 10 to 1, ran second and third. The following is a summary:

The Bristol Royal Steeple-chase of 1,000 sovereigns, added to a handicap sweepstakes of 25 sovereigns each, 15 sovereigns forfeit; 3 sovereigns to be the only liability if forfeit was declared by Jan. 26; winner of a steeple-chase after Jan. 21, at 10 A. M., seven pounds extra; twice, or 200 sovereigns, ten pounds extra; second to receive 50 sovereigns; third to save stake; about four miles; closed with seventy-six subscribers, of whom twenty-eight paid forfeit.

C. B. Brooks' b. m. Phrynie, late (Catherine,) aged, by Knight of Kars, dam Mama, half-bred..... 1
Fleuriste, b. f., aged, by West Australian, dam Aricie, (bred in France,) 143 pounds..... 2
Duke of Cambridge, blk. c., 5 years, by The Ranger, dam Lady Sephie, 140 pounds..... 3
Lancet, ch. g., aged, by Baldwin, out of the Alfred's dam, 164 pounds..... 0

FRANCE.

BAD IMPRESSION PRODUCED BY PRESIDENT M'MAHON YIELDING TO THE INTRIGUES OF THE BONAPARTISTS.

LONDON, March 11.—The *Times* Paris correspondent says President MacMahon, by yielding to the intrigues of the Bonapartists and refusing to make the Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier Minister of the Interior, has dealt a deadly blow at the universal respect which all parties previously entertained for the head of the State. President MacMahon yesterday wrote a letter insisting that M. Buffet should enter the Ministry. The Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier will probably be elected President of the Assembly.

SPAIN.

MR. CUSHING PRESENTS HIS CREDENTIALS.

MADRID, March 11.—Hon. Caleb Cushing, Minister of the United States, to-day presented his credentials to King Alfonso. He said he had been instructed to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the two nations and to convey to the King the wishes of the American people for the prosperity of Spain. He alluded to Alfonso's predecessors on the throne, and particularly to those who were illustrious for their furtherance of the discovery and civilization of America. He hoped the King would imitate them, and give peace and enlightened institutions to Spain.

GERMANY AND SPAIN.

REPORTED IRRITATION AT BERLIN OVER THE CLERICAL LEANINGS OF KING ALFONSO.

LONDON, March 12—5:30 A. M.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* reports that the German Government is irritated at the conduct of Spain in the Gustav affair and at the clerical leanings of King Alfonso's Ministers. He adds: "This feeling will find expression when the new Spanish Ambassador presents his credentials to the Emperor."

AUSTRIA.

RESIGNATION OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MINISTER TO WASHINGTON.

VIENNA, March 11.—It is said that the Emperor Francis Joseph has received and accepted the resignation of Baron Schwarz-Senborn, the Austro-Hungarian Minister to Washington.

ITALY.

A VISIT FROM THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA NEXT MONTH.

LONDON, March 12.—A special dispatch to the *News* says the Emperor of Austria will meet King Victor Emmanuel at Venice next month.

CUBA.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW CAPTAIN GENERAL—MORE TROOPS FROM SPAIN.

HAVANA, March 8.—Count Valmaseda, the newly-appointed Captain General of Cuba, arrived here to-day. He landed at noon, and was received with the usual ceremonies.

A reinforcement of 1,000 soldiers also arrived to-day from Spain.

A PROCLAMATION FROM VALMASEDA—HE HAS AN INTERVIEW WITH THE FOREIGN CONSULS—THE WAR TO BE VIGOROUSLY PROSECUTED.

HAVANA, March 9.—Captain General Valmaseda has issued a proclamation, in which he says additional reinforcements will soon arrive from Spain, and with the aid of the people, under the battle cry of "Spain, Religion, and the King," Cuba will be saved. He proposes to have the revenues of the Government honestly applied, and the soldiers well and justly treated.

At a reception given to the Consuls, the Captain General said he desired that all grievances of foreigners should be brought to his personal notice, that he might be enabled, whenever possible, to arrange such cases without a lengthy correspondence.

Immediately after landing, the Captain General began to give the necessary orders for the prosecution of the war.

Nothing is now heard of the opposition to Valmaseda, reports of which were put in circulation some weeks ago.

The insurgents have burned several plantations in the Sagua District, and have defeated a small Spanish column in the jurisdiction of Santa Clara.

PORT JERVIS.

A RISE OF THE RIVER EXPECTED TO-DAY—EFFECTS OF THE RECENT SNOW-STORM—A FREIGHT DEPOT ON THE ERIE ROAD CRUSHED IN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT JERVIS, Thursday, March 11, 1875.

To-day's execution on the snow along the line will undoubtedly be heard from to-morrow in a decided rise in the river. The nitro-glycerine experiments have been repeated at intervals to-day in various parts of the gorge. What is to be accomplished is not made manifest by those having the experiments in charge.

News from the interior in regard to the effects of the snow-storm of Sunday and Monday last has just been received here. Besides a general blockade of travel on the roads in the country, not a little damage has been done to property by the great weight of snow. In Newton, N. J., the storm was accompanied by a terrific gale of wind and sharp flashes of lightning. Snow fell to the depth of two feet. The large freight depot of the Sussex Railroad was demolished by the combined force of the snow and wind. The building was 100 by 200 feet in size, and contained a large amount of freight, much of which was of a nature to be ruined by its fall, among the articles being three pianos. A freight car was crushed to pieces beneath the falling building. The loss was from $5,000 to $8,000. All the railroads leading into Newton were blockaded for two days. Drifts from fifteen to thirty feet high formed in many of the wagon-roads, and passage was made through some of them by tunneling.

The stage running from Stroudsburg to Milford, Penn., was forty-eight hours making the trip between the two places, a distance of thirty miles.

The Monticello and Port Jervis Railway is still buried in the snow, and it will probably be some days before operations will be commenced on it again.

THE SUTRO TUNNEL.

APPROACHING SHAFT NO. 2 CONTAINS WATER 875 FEET DEEP—DANGER TO THE WORKMEN.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—A telegram from Nevada says the Sutro Tunnel, which has reached a length of 9,600 feet, has approached within 100 feet of shaft No. 2, which is filled with water to a depth of 875 feet. From this point a diamond drill has been started, successfully tapping, to-day, this great column of water which it was feared, might drown every man in the tunnel before it could have been possible to escape. The workmen can now safely approach within twenty feet of the column, when a great number of holes will be bored to let the water off altogether. As an additional means of safety a bulk head suggested by an officer of the United States Engineer Corps has been constructed, with a tunnel of sufficient strength to withstand a pressure of 2,000 tons, with a self-shutting gate, only sufficiently large to allow cars to pass, which gate the approaching rush of water closes, giving the workmen time to escape in the event of a sudden flood. The amount of water flowing from the tunnel will now be increased to about 100 miner's inches. The connection with Shaft No. 2 will insure good ventilation. The tunnel at this point enters the mineral belt in which the Comstock lode is situated.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 12—1 A. M.—Low barometer and westerly winds prevail over the North-west and lakes, and thence to Missouri and Tennessee, with rain in Tennessee and snow on Lake Ontario; south-westerly winds, cloudy weather, and occasional rain in the Gulf and South Atlantic States; southeasterly winds, increasing cloudiness, and high temperature in the Middle and Eastern States.

The rivers have risen at New-Orleans, Vicksburg, Memphis, St. Louis, Keokuk, and Cincinnati, and fallen at Pittsburg and Louisville.

PROBABILITIES.

For the North-west and lakes, to Tennessee and Arkansas, low pressure, warm, partly cloudy weather, north-westerly winds, and occasional snow or rain east of the Mississippi.

For the Gulf and South Atlantic States, warm, cloudy weather, falling barometer, southerly winds and rain.

For the Middle and Eastern States, falling barometer, warmer, cloudy weather, southerly winds, and occasional rain or snow.

The rivers will rise at Cincinnati, Louisville, Keokuk, St. Louis, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New-Orleans.

Cautionary signals are ordered from Sandy Hook to Eastport.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Rhode Island Republican State Convention is called for March 25.

The United States steamer Kansas sailed from Pensacola yesterday for New-Orleans.

The Rhode Island House of Representatives yesterday passed a bill providing for taking decennial census of the State.

The Seventh Ward Republican Club of Philadelphia nominated James G. Blaine for the Presidency Wednesday evening.

At the City Democratic Convention of Cincinnati yesterday Mayor Johnston was nominated for re-election by acclamation.

The Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, held a Commencement yesterday, and 170 students graduated as Doctors of Medicine.

The Pacific Mail steam-ship City of Tokio, from New-York, via Aspinwall and Panama, arrived at San Francisco on Tuesday at noon.

The twenty-third annual Commencement of the Women's Medical College, of Philadelphia, was held yesterday. Sixteen students graduated as Doctors of Medicine.

A dispatch from Florence, Arizona, says old Bender, the Kansas murderer, is still there awaiting Gov. Osborne's requisition. He seems to realize his fate, and is willing to submit to the law.

The spelling match, in Music Hall, Providence, R. I., last night, between the Brown University boys and the Normal School girls, lasted till 11 o'clock, and resulted in a victory for the boys.

The Navy Department announces that Mr. B. F. Stevens, the United States Dispatch Agent at London, has removed his office from Henrietta street to No. 4 Trafalgar square, Charing Cross.

George Heck, freight engineer on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was instantly killed yesterday morning at Mount Airy, by the explosion of the boiler of his engine, which he was oiling at the time.

Edward T. Scott, of Montreal, Senior Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Black Chapter of British America, also including the Western States, has been appointed Grand Master, vice Darcy Boulton, deceased.

Gov. Garland, of Arkansas, yesterday issued a proclamation revoking the proclamation heretofore issued offering a reward of $1,000 for the arrest of W. V. Smith and $500 for the capture of Edward Wheeler, Smith's Secretary of State.

The settlement of the wages question of the drivers and firemen on the Grand Trunk Railroad of Canada is still in abeyance. The union men, who number twenty per cent. of the whole force, have agreed to refer the matter to Mr. Arthur, the head in Canada of the United States and Canadian Brotherhood.

The Constantinople papers of Feb. 15 contain an official notice from the Imperial Minister of Commerce to the effect that applications from those desiring to participate in the International Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876 should be addressed to the commission, which will sit every Thursday from 4 to 6 o'clock.

Reports from Ures, Sonora, Mexico, say the Apache Indians have been very active lately. They attacked a party of men near Campos recently, killing three of them and wounding another. Many similar attacks are reported. The people are terror-stricken, and great numbers are leaving Sonora for Southern California and Arizona, some through fear of the Apaches and others attracted by the recent rich mineral discoveries in Arizona.

THE SOUTHERN QUESTIONS.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP.

INTERMISSION OF A DAY IN THE SENATE DEBATE—COLORED OFFICIALS FROM LOUISIANA URGING THE ADMISSION OF PINCHBACK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Nothing was done in the matter of Pinchback's admission by the Senate to-day. The galleries were well filled in anticipation of a speech from Senator McCreery, and possibly from Andrew Johnson, and much disappointment was manifested when the galleries were ordered cleared preparatory to proceeding to executive business. Mr. McCreery was not well enough to speak to-day, but will take the floor to-morrow. Col. Lewis, late Administrator of Improvements, and State Senator Birch, of Louisiana, both colored men, arrived here last night for the purpose of urging Pinchback's admission upon the Republican Senators. They had interviews with several Senators this evening. Lieut. Gov. Antoine and Mr. Brown, State Superintendent of Education, left New-Orleans last night for Washington, to join Messrs. Lewis and Birch in urging the admission of Pinchback, and will arrive here on Saturday.

THE LOUISIANA COMPROMISE.

GEN. SHERIDAN RETURNING TO NEW-ORLEANS—PART OF THE TROOPS TO BE WITHDRAWN WHEN THE COMPROMISE GOES INTO OPERATION.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Gen. Sheridan left Washington to-day, returning to New-Orleans by way of Chicago. His conduct in the late troubles is approved by the President. When the pending Louisiana compromise shall be fully consummated, a portion of the troops will be withdrawn from New-Orleans. Late private advices from that city show that while a few ultra politicians on both sides are not inclined to a settlement on the proposed basis, a large majority of the people, including merchants and planters, are ready for peace on almost any terms, as their material interests have been seriously injured by the continued political commotions.

THE ARBITRATION—STATEMENT BY MESSRS. LEONARD, ZACHARIE, AND BURKE.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., March 11.—The *Times* says: We have authority from one of the gentlemen named in the Wheeler letter for saying that to-day an official statement will be made by Messrs. Leonard, Zacharie, and Burke to this effect: At every interview with Messrs. Hoar, Frye, Marshall, and Wheeler, the three gentlemen first named, and particularly Messrs. Hoar and Frye, insisted that Mr. Wheeler was their spokesman; that every phase of the arbitration should be submitted to him, and that he was fully authorized to act for the committee in the interview with President Grant. The President at first declined to take any part in adjustment, saying that it was his du

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE, MARCH 11.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from the Second Auditor of the Treasury Department, transmitting, in accordance with the act of June 30, 1834, copies of the accounts of persons charged with the disbursement of moneys for the benefit of the Indians, the amount expended, and the balance on hand, which was laid on the table.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY RESOLUTION.

Mr. CLAYTON, of Arkansas, asked for a decision of the point of order raised by Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, against receiving the resolution for the appointment of a committee to visit the Indian Territory during the recess, to inquire into the condition of affairs there. He read from the journal to show that resolutions of a similar character had been adopted by the Senate in special session.

The VICE PRESIDENT said the Senate had decided, in some instances, that such resolutions were in order, and in others that they were not. He would, therefore, submit the question to the Senate.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, said this resolution was legislative in its character, and was not in order, the Senate having been called together for executive business, and for nothing else.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, asked what was the difference, either in principle or power, in appointing a standing committee on Indian Affairs, as was the case yesterday, or a special committee, as now proposed.

Mr. HAMLIN said the appointment of committees yesterday was part of the organization of the Senate. The appointment of a special committee looking to legislation was another matter, and the Senate had no right to appoint such committee in special session.

Mr. MORTON said the Senate had power to do anything in special session which did not require the co-operation of the House. Whatever the Senate could do when the House was in session without the concurrence of that body, it could do when the House was not in session.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, said this session of the Senate was only to discharge certain duties in connection with the Executive, and not one particle of legislative business could be considered. The resolution submitted by the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. Clayton] in its terms looked to legislation. It belonged to legislation and nothing else.

Mr. BOGY, of Missouri, said he had no doubt it was in order to consider the resolution, and he hoped it would be passed. The condition of affairs in the Indian Territory was a question of importance, and the Senate could not get too much information in regard thereto.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, said he would vote that the resolution was in order, but he would then vote against the passage of it. The Government had guaranteed to the Indians in that Territory the land upon which they resided by solemn treaties, and these treaties should be observed. They might be in the way of railroads desiring to cross the Territory, but the Government was in duty bound to protect the Indians and abide by the treaties. This resolution looked to a change of government in that Territory, and he could not vote in favor of any movement to throw it open to the white population.

Mr. CLAYTON said the object of his resolution was not to open the country to white settlers; but it was the duty of Congress to become informed as to the condition of affairs there. No letters were published; no telegraph lines there, and the best way to obtain information was by sending an intelligent committee to do so.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he must object to the reception of the resolution.

Mr. CLAYTON said it would be an unfair proceeding not to receive it.

Mr. EDMUNDS said no Senator should think it discourteous to him if the Senate refused to receive any proposition brought forward by him. He did not think it advisable to take up any resolution of this character now, but in voting against receiving it he meant no discourtesy to the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. CONKLING said he was in favor of receiving the resolution. He did not think it one appealing to the legislative power or function of the Senate.

Mr. CLAYTON modified his resolution to read as follows:

Resolved, That a committee consisting of four members of the Committee on Indian Affairs, and three members of the Committee on Territories, making seven in all, be appointed to visit the Indian Territory during the recess of the Senate, with authority to inquire into the condition of affairs in that country, the manner in which justice is administered, and the wants and capacities of the Indians, and report to the Senate with respect to self-government, and to report at the next session of the Senate the result of their inquiry.

He then asked the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. FERRY] to withdraw his objection, as the words requiring the committee to report what legislation, if any, is needed, had been erased.

Mr. FERRY declined to withdraw his objection, and said the erasure of those words made no difference.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, said in order to bring the Senate to a vote on this question he would move to lay the whole subject on the table.

Mr. CLAYTON said it was not his desire to have the resolution acted on now if received. He only desired to have it printed and lie on the table.

The motion of Mr. Anthony was agreed to—yeas 29, nays 22.

THE SEAL FISHERIES REPORT.

Mr. ANTHONY submitted a resolution to print 600 additional copies of the report of Henry W. Elliott upon the seal fisheries of Alaska, with the illustrations, which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

THE FISH COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

He also submitted a resolution to print 600 additional copies of the third report of Prof. Spencer F. Baird, United States Fish Commissioner, with the accompanying documents. It was referred to the same committee.

THE HEIRS OF GEN. GATES.

Mr. BURNSIDE submitted an order allowing the heirs of Gen. William Gates to withdraw certain papers from the files of the Senate. Agreed to.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP.

In answer to a question, Mr. MCCREERY, of Kentucky, who held the floor to-day for the purpose of speaking on the resolution for the admission of Mr. Pinchback, said he would prefer to go on to-morrow.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. MORTON said some other Senator might be prepared to speak to-day. If so, he hoped the motion for an executive session would not prevail. The Senate should not prolong this discussion, but hold long sessions and dispose of it.

Mr. CAMERON insisted upon his motion, and it was agreed to—yeas 29, nays 20.

The Senate then, at 1:45 P. M., went into executive session. At 3:20 the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

FIXING THE DUTIES AND SALARY OF THE NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL—THE STATE PRINTING—SENATOR ABBETT'S FREEHOLDER'S BILL, AMENDED, PASSES THE LOWER HOUSE—FIXING TOLLAGE ON THE NEWARK PLANK ROAD—MINOR MATTERS IN BOTH HOUSES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Thursday, March 11, 1875.

The Senate to-day held its first Thursday sitting since the opening of the session. Senator Smith introduced a bill defining the duties and fixing the salary of the Attorney General of the State. It makes it his duty to attend the sessions of the Supreme Court, the Court of Chancery, and the Court of Errors and Appeals, for the purpose of defending and protecting the interests of the State in any suit in which they may be involved or to which the State may be a party. It also makes it his duty to attend any regular or special meetings of any of the State boards, to give such legal advice as may be required; and during the session of the Legislature, when required, he shall attend the meetings of the committees, and aid in the framing of public laws. The amount of salary to be allowed to him is left blank, that the Senators may fill in such amount as they may see fit to designate. It is understood that Attorney General Parker desires to have the amount fixed at about $10,000.

The Senate passed the bill supplementing the charter of the Farmingdale and Squan Village Railroad, and the supplement to the act to authorize the Mayor and Council of the City of Newark to purchase the property of the Newark Aqueduct Company, and creating the Newark Aqueduct Board.

The bill repealing sections one and two of the School law, so as to allow districts in which the attendance is below the number fixed by law to receive the State allowance of $350.

The House bill of Mr. Patterson repealing all laws upon the statute-books relating to the publication of the State laws in the newspapers, passed the Senate. Mr. Abbett alone voting in the negative. The bill now goes to the Governor for his signature. Senator Hopkins submitted a bill fixing the price for the publication of the laws in the newspapers at sixty cents per 1,000 ems, and sixty cents per token for the press-work. The price allowed by the bill for the printing of bills is fixed at $4 per sheet for 900 copies. The prices now paid for the work is $1 per 1,000 ems, and $1 for the press-work, and $7 for the printing of the bills.

In the House this morning Senator Abbett's bill providing for the election of a Board of Freeholders with nine members and a Director at Large, was called up on its second reading. Mr. Carey moved that the bill be so amended as to make the board consist of sixteen members and a Director at Large with veto powers. The amendments were adopted, notwithstanding the opposition of Messrs. McGill and Carscallen, of Hudson. Mr. Carey submitted an amendment fixing the salaries of the members at $500 a year each and of the Director at $1,500. On motion of Mr. Carscallen, the salary of the members was fixed at $300 and of the Director at $1,000.

It was Mr. Dodd, of Essex, who yesterday moved the indefinite postponement of the bill giving to the county of Hudson the power of [illegible] liquor-dealers. Mr. Scovell opposed the motion to indefinitely postpone.

At the afternoon session bills were passed setting off the township of Montclair from the township of Bloomfield; appropriating $15,000 for the enlargement of the wings of the State-house, and repealing the Five-county act, so far as it is applicable to the township of Raritan. The act repealed exempted mortgaged property from taxation to the amount covered by the mortgage. The Senate bill fixing the salaries of the several officers of the Senate at the following stated sums was passed: Secretary of Senate, $2,000; Assistant, $1,400; Journal Clerk, $1,400; Engrossing Clerk, $1,500; Sergeant at Arms, $800; Assistant $300; Calendar Clerks, $600 each.

Mr. Sheeran called up the bill chartering the Mill Creek Canal and Dock Company, of Jersey City, and asked that it be read. Mr. Scovill, of Camden, objected, and though Mr. Carscallen and Mr. Sheeran protested that the improvement is one demanded by the best interests of the county, the house refused to take it up.

Mr. Fitzgerald, of Essex, introduced a supplement to the charter of the Newark Plank Road and Bridge Company, fixing the rates of toll per mile over the bridge and the road at the following rates: For every vehicle with a single beast, 1½ cents, and for every additional beast, ½ cent; beast and ruder, 2 cents; led horse or mule, 2 cents; for every dozen of calves, sheep, or hogs, 4 cents, and of horses, mules, and cattle, 18 cents. The bill precludes the company from charging any tollage within the limits of the City of Newark.

The House laid over temporarily the bill fixing the salaries of the House officers at the figures already reported.

The house, at about 6 o'clock, adjourned until Monday evening next.

THE SPRING RACES.

AT JEROME PARK AND SARATOGA—THE NOMINATIONS FOR EACH—A FULL LIST AND THE CONDITIONS.

The nominations for the Jerome Park races, under the auspices of the American Jockey Club, closed on March 1, and should a fair proportion of the horses entered come to the post there will be an excellent opening of the Spring season. First in order comes the Fordham Handicap Sweepstakes, the conditions of which are as follows:

The Fordham Handicap Sweepstakes of $50 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared by May 20, with $500 added; the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes; weights to be published by May 1; winners, after publication of weights, of $1,000, to carry 5 pounds; of $2,000, 7 pounds extra; to name and close March 1, and the race to be run on the first day of the Spring meeting, 1875; one mile and a quarter.

For this race there are fifty-three nominations, which includes several of the best-known horses on the American turf. Among these are Mr. Cathcart, Jr.'s Kadi, Mr. Sanford's Preakness, Mate, and Brigand, Mr. Littell's Reform, McDaniel & Co.'s Springbok and Madge, Mr. Joseph Donahue's Artist, Carriboo, and Dublin, Thomas Puryear & Co.'s Grinstead, Mr. James Thompson's Emma, Mr. L. A. Hitchcock's Galway, and Mr. A. M. Barton's Survivor.

For the Westchester Cup there are twenty-one nominations. The conditions of the race run thus:

A sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, with $500 added; the second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes; the winner of any race amounting to $2,000 to carry 3 pounds; of $3,000, 7 pounds; of $4,000, 10 pounds extra; to name and close March 1, and the race to be run on the second day of the Spring meeting, 1875; two miles and a quarter.

The principal horses nominated for this event are Lawrence & G. Lorillard's Shylock, T. B. & W. B. Davis' Fadladeen, P. Lorillard's Saxon, and Kadi, Reform, Madge, Botany Bay, Culpeper, Grinstead, Emma, and Vandalite.

The Grand National Handicap Steeplechase imposes the following conditions:

A sweepstakes of $100 each, half forfeit, and only $20 if declared by May 20; with $800 added; the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes; to name and close March 1; weights to be announced 1st of May; the race to be run on the second day of the Spring Meeting, 1875; three to start or no race; over the usual steeplechase course, about two and a half miles.

Steeplechasing—or to describe it more correctly as it is practiced in this country, hurdle-racing—has taken no great hold among sporting circles here, and so for this event there are only sixteen nominations. Among these are Bullet, Resolute, Daylight, and Moonstone, and Artist is also to figure in the capacity of a fencer.

The Juvenile Stakes has thirty-one nominations, but the animals being, of course, all unknown to fame, speculation will be directed a good deal by their ownerships or pedigrees. The principal owners of racing stock in the country are represented, including the Lorillards, August Belmont, Sanford, McDaniel, Donahue, Chamberlain, Puryear & Co., McGrath, and Grinstead. The following are the conditions:

The Juvenile Stakes for two-year olds; $100 each, half forfeit, with $500 added; the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes; to name and close March 1, and the race to be run on the third day of the Spring Meeting, 1875; half a mile.

For the Jockey Club Handicap Sweepstakes there are twenty-six nominations, which includes Countess, Kadi, Preakness, Mate, Saxon, Reform, Dublin, Lizzie Lucas, Grinstead, Limestone, and Galway. The following are the conditions:

The Jockey Club Handicap Sweepstakes, $100 each, half forfeit, and only $20 if declared by May 20, with $1,000 added; the second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes; weights to be published May 1; winners, after publication of weights, of $1,000 to carry five pounds; of $2,000, seven pounds extra; to name and close March 1, and the race to be run on the fourth day of the Spring meeting, 1875; two miles.

The Post Stake, to be run at the Fall meeting, has the following conditions attached to it:

$200 entrance, half forfeit, the club to add $2,000; the second horse to receive $500 out of the stakes; any number of subscriptions may be made by the same person, who will also be entitled to a horse for each which he is not the owner; to close March 1, and the race to be run at the Fall meeting, 1875; dash of four miles.

Subscriptions.—1. August Belmont. 2. M. H. Sanford. 3. K. W. Sears. 4. P. Lorillard. 5. M. A. Littell. 6. D. McDaniel & Co. 7. Joseph Donahue. 8. Thomas Puryear & Co. 9. A. J. Lewis & Co. 10. L. Lorillard.

The annual Sweepstakes, 1876, has nineteen nominations, and includes the names of the prominent sporting men, with the exception of McGrath. The race will be run under the following conditions:

For three-year olds, $250 each, $100 forfeit, with $1,000 added; the second horse to save his stake. The winner of any three-year-old stake of the value of $2,000, 5 pounds extra. To name and close March 1, 1875, and the race to be run at the Fall meeting, 1876. Two miles and an eighth.

The nominations of the Saratoga also closed on March 1. For the sweepstakes, for all ages, there are eighteen entries, including many of the prominent horses having engagements at Jerome Park. The conditions of the race run thus:

Fifty dollars each, play or pay, with $800 added; to close and name 1st of March, and the race to be run on the first day of the first meeting, 1875.

The following events are also on the programme:

The Flash Stakes, 1875, for two-year olds, $100 each, half forfeit, with $500 added; the second horse to save his stake. To name and close 1st of March, and the race to be run on the third day of the first meeting, 1875; half a mile. For this race there are thirty not particularly important. Just before the adjournment of court, the State rested, and the defense will open this morning.

THE SAD STORY OF THE GIOVANNI.

ACCOUNT OF THE WRECK BY THE ONLY SURVIVOR—A FROZEN AND HELPLESS CREW SWEPT AWAY.

Salvatori Chiappara, the steward of the ill-fated Italian bark Giovanni that was wrecked off Cape Cod on March 4, and its only survivor, arrived in this City yesterday. He tells a terrible story. On the eighty-first day out from Palermo, after a stormy voyage, the Giovanni encountered a northeaster which drove her well down upon the coast and tore her canvas into shreds. The snow was blinding and the sea running mountains high. On Thursday morning they saw a lee shore only three or four miles off, and every effort was made to beat about, but the cold soon rendered the crew helpless, and with every instant the vessel was driven nearer and nearer to the breakers. The lead was kept going all the time. At length, the soundings showed only thirty-four feet, and a consultation was held, at which it was decided to run the bark ashore as a desperate chance of saving the lives of those on board. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the keel struck on Pickett Hill bar and broke clean off, the vessel settling until the icy waves breached her from stem to stern, now and again sweeping away one of the demoralized crew. They could see the people on the beach endeavoring to send bombs to them, but the bombs would not carry. At 4 o'clock Capt. Piraino, in despair, announced that all hope was lost, and counseled every man to look out for himself. Chiappara seized a plank, to which he fastened a rope, and dropped it into the sea. By means of the rope he then slid down safely upon the plank and embarked for shore. The Carpenter, Carlo, essayed to imitate his example, but was drowned in the attempt. The others took to the rigging, but, becoming benumbed, dropped off one by one into the jaws of death, until but six remained, who clung to the foretopmast. Soon this snapped, and, except Chiappara, the entire crew of the Giovanni were drowned. Chiappara had a fearful sail to shore. He was nearly frozen to death, and was beaten and bruised by the waves until his strength left him. He was knocked from the board four or five times, but always succeeded in regaining it. At last a huge roller threw him upon the beach and willing hands drew him out of reach of the waves. He was taken to the life-saving station in the vicinity and humanely cared for. On the morning of the 5th he was able to go out to the beach, where he found the body of his Captain surrounded by eight or nine wreckers. When Chiappara left the bark, Capt. Piraino was attired in Winter uniform. He wore a valuable gold watch and chain, and the steward called his attention to the careless manner in which he had placed his wallet, containing a large sum of money, in his breast, whereupon the Captain removed it to a safer place. All that remained on the body on the beach was a woolen overshirt, an undershirt, a pair of drawers, and a pair of socks. Signor Chiappara did not witness any of the scenes of violence and murder described by telegraph as having occurred among the wreckers over the spoils of the dead. Capt. Piraino's body was taken to a little neighboring village, of which the steward does not know the name, and buried on Sunday last by the local Catholic priest, together with the bodies of Francisco Preglisi, an apprentice boy; Gerolomo Labahera, a seaman, and Carlo, the carpenter, which had also been recovered. Signor Chiappara was detained by the snow in the village until Tuesday, when he made his way to Boston, and, through the aid of the Italian Consul there, here.

A meeting of Italian ship Captains and others was held in Signor Agresti's office, on Park street, yesterday, and it was decided, since Capt. Pirnino had been buried, not to disturb his body, but to issue an appeal to the Italian residents of this and other cities of the United States for contributions in aid of the families of the shipwrecked mariners.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT.

CASES DISPOSED OF YESTERDAY—THE CALENDAR CALLED TO CASE NO. 1,200.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—In the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims the following cases were to-day disposed of:

Case No. 49.—Ebenezer F. Nye vs. The United States.—In this case Ebenezer F. Nye, Captain of the whale-ship Abigail, of New-Bedford, destroyed by the Shenandoah in the Ochotsk Sea, May 27, 1865, claimed $13,858, value of personal effects, and $1,800 salary, lost by the capture of said vessel, with interest. Judgment was rendered for the sum of $10,033, with interest from the date of the loss.

Case No. 80.—William Barker Astea vs. The United States.—The complainant claimed $11,070 90, with interest, for the loss of grain bags on board the bark Olive Jane, the ship Lafayette, the bark Goodspeed, and the ship Brilliant, destroyed by the Alabama. Judgment was rendered for the full amount, with interest at four per cent., as follows: On $1 293 30 from June 30, 1863, the date of the loss of the Goodspeed; on $3,911 80 from Oct. 3, 1862, the date of the capture of the Brilliant; on $4,496 70 from Oct. 23, 1862, the date of the capture of the Lafayette; and on $2,063 00 from Feb. 21, 1863, the date of the capture of the Olive Jane.

Case No. 51.—Aaron C. Bryant vs. United States.—Complainant was cook on board the Abigail, destroyed by the Shenandoah in the Ochotsk Sea May 27, 1865, and claims $400 for the loss of personal effects and wages, also interest from date of loss. Judgment rendered for $409, with interest.

Case No. 50.—James T. Taber vs. United States.—James T. Taber, mate of the Abigail, burned by the Shenandoah on May 27, 1865, claims $2,393, with interest, for loss of personal effects and wages. Judgment rendered for $1,980, with interest from date of capture.

Case No. 48.—Sevum Snow, Jr., et al., Executors, owners of Abigail, vs. United States.—Claim for value of vessel, outfit, and cargo destroyed by the Shenandoah May 27, 1865, amounting to $61,543 50, with interest. Judgment rendered for $36,240, with interest from date of capture.

In case No. 257, judgment was rendered in favor of the Merchants' Mutual Marine Insurance Company for losses on the ship Star of Peace, the ship Crown Point, and the bark Amazonian, destroyed by insurgent cruisers, for the sum of $2,970 05, with interest from July 1, 1863.

The calling of the calendar was continued, extending to case No. 1,200, and the court then adjourned.

A MODEL JUROR.

A juror in Erie, Penn., who was unable to follow the evidence sufficiently closely to satisfy his own mind, last week sought out the defendant in the case, and got from him all the facts he deemed necessary. The result is thus set forth by the Erie *Dispatch*:

When the Lehman vs. Illig jury retired, upon the first vote cast, eleven were in favor of a verdict for the plaintiff, and one for defendant. This one is a farmer, passing the prime of life, a conscientious, dignified personage, a pattern of probity and simplicity, who wouldn't on any consideration have his verdict influenced by improper motives. After some persuasion he yielded to the very strong majority against his opinion, and then thought he had a country right, but because the majority was so overwhelming. After the verdict had been rendered he explained his position in this manner: During the trial he had suffered considerably from rheumatism and neuralgia, and the pain had attracted so much more of his attention than had the evidence, that he was not very clear what the testimony had been, and so, to enlighten himself upon it—having a passing acquaintance with the defendant in that suit—he sought him out on the evening preceding the morning when the jury retired for consultation, got from the said defendant a full explanation of his theory in the case, coincided heartily in his views, and after an hour or so of conversation with him in relation to it, went to bed fully convinced that the suit should never have been brought, and that the defendant was entitled to a verdict, which impression he carried unimpaired to the jury-room.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 11—12:30 P. M.—Consols for Money, 92⅞; for the account, 93 3-16@93⅜; Erie Railway Shares, 24@24½.

3 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased 267,000 during the past week. The proportion of the bank reserve to liability, which last week was 39½ ₱ cent., is now 39 ₱ cent.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £8,000. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 107⅝; 1867s, 107⅝; 10-40s, 103; Erie Railway Shares, 24¼@24⅝.

PARIS, March 11.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 9,027,000f. during the past week. Rentes, 65f. 42½c.

LIVERPOOL, March 11—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 8d. @8⅛d.; sales, 18,000 bales, including 6,000 bales for export and speculation. Cotton to arrive, 1-16d. dearer; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February and March, ⅞ 16-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped February and March, at 8d.; do., do., deliverable March and April, at 7⅞d.; do., do., deliverable May and June, at 8 1-16d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 8,400 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped March and April, at 8¼d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Lard 61s. ₱ cwt. Bacon, 46s. 9d. ₱ cwt. for Long Clear Middles, and 47s. 9d. for Short Clear Middles.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped March and April, at 8⅛d.; on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable April and May, at 8 1-16d. Provisions—Bacon, 46s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for Long Clear Middles, and 48s. for Short Clear Middles. Lard, 61s. 6d.

LONDON, March 11, 5:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 11d. ₱ gallon.

EVENING—Linseed Oil, 28s. 6d.@28s. 9d. ₱ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 24s. 6d.@25s. ₱ cwt.

HAVANA, March 10.—Spanish Gold, 230@231; American Gold, 232@233. Exchange excited, higher; on the United States, short sight, 9 ₱ cent. premium; on London, short sight, 9 ₱ cent. premium; on Paris, short sight, 9 ₱ cent. premium; on Hamburg, short sight, 9 ₱ cent. premium; on Spain, short sight, 9 ₱ cent. premium; on Amsterdam, short sight, 9 ₱ cent. premium; on Belgium, short sight, 9 ₱ cent. premium; on Switzerland, short sight, 9 ₱ cent. premium; on Portugal, short sight, 9 ₱ cent. premium; on Germany, short sight, 9 ₱ cent. premium; on Italy, short sight, 9 ₱ cent. premium; on Austria, short sight, 9 ₱ cent. premium; on Russia, short sight, 9 ₱ cent. premium; on Sweden, short sight, 9 ₱ cent. premium; on Norway, short sight, 9 ₱ cent. premium; on Denmark, short sight, 9 ₱ cent. premium; on Holland

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

THE STORY OF A VISITOR AT THE WOODHULL HOUSE.

OLIVER JOHNSON MAKES SOME CORRECTIONS —MISS OAKLEY HAS TO MAKE A FEW DIRECT ANSWERS—CHARLES COWLEY GIVES CONVERSATIONS WITH MRS. WOODHULL AND TILTON—A VARIETY OF GOSSIP ELICITED BY MR. BEACH.

On the opening of court Mr. Beach announced that Mr. Fullerton would be unable to appear, because he was suffering from vertigo consequent upon a rush of blood to the head, and that he [Mr. Beach] would, with permission of the court, assume the conduct of the cross-examination. Judge Neilson regretted the illness of Mr. Fullerton, and hoped it would be but temporary. The facts regarding Mr. Fullerton's illness are that yesterday morning, while preparing to go to court, he was seized with a rush of blood to the head, which made rest and quiet necessary. Last evening he was sufficiently recovered to say that he would be in court to-day.

There being some delay in the attendance of Miss Bella Oakley, the witness whose cross-examination had not been concluded at the adjournment of the Court on Wednesday evening, Mr. Beach suggested that, as he did not consider her further cross-examination important, and only intended to ask her a few questions, some other witness might be examined. Mr. Johnson was placed upon the stand to make some corrections in his testimony of the day before. He said that he had attended a Spiritualistic séance in Boston in September last; that he understood he had been asked whether he had edited an anti-Masonic paper, and not whether he was an anti-Mason. If he had been asked the latter question he would have answered differently. This question had been read by Mr. Johnson in the report of the *Tribune*. It was never asked, and could not be recollected by Judge or counsel. The question asked was correctly reported in THE TIMES. The woman with whom Tilton said, according to witness, he had been in bed in his own house, was not Bessie Turner. The last occasion on which he saw and spoke to Tilton was some time in May, 1874, when Tilton dined at his residence in New-York. Mr. Beach then cross-examined Mr. Johnson, and asked him who were present when Tilton dined with him. He answered, Prof. Thayer, of the Michigan University. He might have had wine on his table, although it was not his custom. He was not an advocate of total abstinence. During the Greeley campaign he was in the Brooklyn Academy of Music when Tilton delivered an address, but did not recollect whom he accompanied there; did not know a Mr. Stillman Wilcox, or a Mr. Stillman, of New-York; did not go away from the meeting with such a person; did not go to any place in Canal or Mercer street, New-York, but went directly home. This concluded Mr. Johnson's examination. It is understood that the plaintiff's counsel will endeavor to impeach his testimony when they submit their case in rebuttal.

The cross-examination of Miss Oakley was then taken up. It was evident from the start that Mr. Beach, while treating her with courtesy, would not allow her equivocating way of giving answers, as exhibited on the previous day. He pinned her closely to the responsive answer and kept her there. He began by making her admit that since the adjournment on Wednesday evening she had talked over her testimony with Mrs. Tilton and Messrs. Shearman and Hill, of the counsel for the defense. Mr. Beach then pressed Miss Oakley as to whether she knew, of her personal knowledge, that Miss Anthony and Mrs. Stanton did not visit the Tilton family prior to 1866. She endeavored to fence the question, in various ways, and finally, though she was forced to admit that she had no basis for any personal knowledge regarding the matter, declared she knew they did not. She then retired from the stand.

Charles Cowley, a Massachusetts lawyer, was next called. He is in appearance a somewhat vulgar and slovenly-looking person. He testified that he had practiced law in Lowell and Boston for nineteen years, and in 1871 came to New-York regarding a political movement in Massachusetts; saw Tilton at Mrs. Woodhull's residence. A number of persons of both sexes were present. Tilton, Mrs. Woodhull, and witness conversed regarding the restrictions in the Lowell boarding-houses on the factory girls; Mrs. Woodhull complained of them as tyrannical; Tilton said they formed but a part of the general system of subjection in which women were treated by men. The witness expressed the opinion that they were proper, as they were enforced to preserve the morality of the girls. Mrs. Woodhull thought the girls should be taught to take care of themselves, and there would be no need of such restrictions. After this conversation a gentleman in the company went into a mediumistic trance and delivered an address regarding the state of disembodied spirits. Tilton took phonographic notes of it, and afterward said that portions of it, if published, would excite great admiration. Mrs. Woodhull asked the witness to say freely what he thought of the address, as the medium could not hear what he said. He said he regarded it as a mere jingle of words, and, seeing the medium looked disgusted, he refrained from expressing any further opinion. The conversation turned on the possibility of receiving communications from the spirit world, and Tilton said that when far away from home, and without any means of communication, he had heard a voice saying, "Theodore, come home," and on going home found his daughter at the point of death. After this conversation, Mr. Albert Brisbane made some remarks on having a pneumatic tube between New-York and Washington. After that the conversation turned on the marriage relation. Mrs. Woodhull spoke of an impending social revolution, more important than the revolution of the Lutheran period as to free thought. She said Beecher was going to come out as a champion of the movement. Witness doubted, and she answered that Beecher would be compelled to do so, that his habits and the habits of some of his congregation were such that if he continued preaching against what he practiced his hypocrisy would be exposed. She said Beecher had a dozen mistresses in his congregation, and the witness remarked that that was hardly logical, as one woman, through jealousy, would expose the rest. The witness thought that Tilton said Beecher had as many as forty mistresses. Mrs. Woodhull spoke of Mrs. Tilton as a woman of whom Mr. Beecher had been enamored for a long time; said there was a doubt as to the paternity of one of Tilton's children; that Mrs. Tilton regretted the deception she had practiced on her husband, and had written a letter stating what her relations with Mr. Beecher had been, and that Mr. Beecher had got hold of that letter, and that a friend of Mr. Tilton had made him give it up—had extorted it at the point of a pistol; he thought she mentioned Moulton's name. In regard to divorce, Tilton said that the laws on that subject were an invasion of the reserved rights of the individual. He thought that marriage should be a civil contract, and be dissolved also by contract. Mrs. Woodhull said that the children of such marriages should be taken care of by the State, and the witness said that the experiment had been tried in Sparta and failed. During these conversations the manner of Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull was that of a lady and gentleman who were enamored of each other; he called her Victoria and she addressed him as Theodore. When witness left the house between 10 and 11 o'clock Tilton was still there. He called again in a few weeks, while on his way to Washington, and found Tilton there. Col. Blood showed him some materializations in the rear parlor. In a conversation Mrs. Woodhull said that Mr. Tilton was arranging or negotiating that Beecher should preside at her lecture, and Tilton said that while Mr. Beecher would not indorse free love, he would recognize it as a proper subject for public discussion, and in that way support Mrs. Woodhull. The witness had been introduced to Beecher and Tilton in Charleston, in April, 1865, where they delivered orations on the raising of the flag over Fort Sumter. The witness was on the staff of Admiral Dahlgren.

The cross-examination of the witness was then taken up by Mr. Beach and continued during the remainder of the day's session. He first elicited that Cowley came on to New-York to see Mrs. Woodhull and Tilton, to judge whether it would be advisable to engage them to stump Massachusetts for the Labor Reform Party. The counsel then made Cowley repeat in detail, as far as he could recollect, every conversation he had with any person in Woodhull's house. He thus found that Cowley had three additional conversations which he did not mention in his direct testimony, one with a Mr. Bacon, of Worcesster, Mass., and another with Mrs. Middlebrook, of Connecticut, and another with Miss Claflin, regarding her taking command of the Skidmore Guard, a military organization. Regarding the medium's address, he could not define it, could not say it had no thought or sentiment, and only pronounced it a jingle of words, because the periods were well rounded and the words mellow and melodious; Tilton was sitting on a lounge, Mrs. Woodhull and witness were sitting in chairs facing him; Mrs. Woodhull was nearer the witness than Tilton. Mrs. Middlebrook, at one period of the conversation, sat on a chair near the end of the lounge. The witness could not say that Tilton did not take part in conversation with other persons in the room. In describing the conversation of Mrs. Woodhull regarding Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, he said she stated that Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton had sustained free-love relations. When asked why he had not used this expression in his direct testimony, instead of the word enamored, he could give no reason. When asked what reason he had for saying Mrs. Woodhull and Tilton seemed enamored of each other, he said he noticed amorous glances between them. This declaration was received with laughter, which increased when Mr. Beach asked the witness to define an amorous glance. He could not do so, though he admitted having given amorous glances himself. He could not say whether the eyes were closed or partially closed, or whether the glance was a sheepish one. There was no caress between Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull, and no gentle and loving smile on Tilton's face, but the witness noticed a tenderness in their tones when speaking to each other, and Mrs. Woodhull told him Tilton came nearer her ideal of a man than any one she had ever met; whereon the witness informed her he thought Tilton reflected back the idea. This testimony created the utmost merriment in the court, in which all parties joined. Mr. Beach asked the witness if he had been a candidate for the Attorney Generalship of Massachusetts, and Cowley answered he had had that misfortune. Mr. Beach said, "And the misfortune of not being elected." The witness replied, "I ran the highest on the ticket." Mr. Beach, astonished, said, "What is the law of Massachusetts?" The witness, with a broad smile over his face, said "They don't elect the lowest candidate down there." This joke caused much laughter in the court, the Judge and counsel joining freely. It was then learned that Mr. Cowley had run the highest on his own ticket, that of the Labor Reform Party, but had been defeated by the regular Republican nominee. Mr. Beach then asked the witness if he had ever been in any legal difficulty, whether he had confined a ward who was not insane in a lunatic asylum, whether he had ever been arrested for perjury, and the witness answered no. He was then asked whether, on the complaint of John W. Harmon and Laura Farrington, he had ever been indicted for false pretenses, and Mr. Cowley answered, Yes. In response to questions by Mr. Evarts, Mr. Cowley said that while a young lawyer in Lowell, in 1858, he had a quarrel with Isaac Morse, then District Attorney there; that Morse had him indicted by the testimony of the man Harmon, who was an abortionist, and the woman Farrington, who was Harmon's nurse; that the indictment was solely had to be published by Morse; that his counsel, Gen. Butler, at that time demanded a trial on his behalf, and that then Morse at once entered a *nolle prosequi* in the case.

At this stage of the proceedings an adjournment was had until 11 o'clock this morning.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

After Judge Neilson had taken his seat Mr. Beach said:

If your Honor please, Mr. Fullerton is disabled from attending court this morning in consequence of sickness. His difficulty appears to be a determination of blood to the head, resulting in dizziness and vertigo. I hope that it will be but temporary—

The Court—I hope so.

Mr. Beach—And, with your Honor's permission, I will endeavor to supply his place.

The Court—I regret very much to hear of his illness, Sir.

Mr. Beach—I think it will not be serious or permanent.

A considerable time here intervened without the appearance of Miss Oakley, the witness who was under examination at the close of the proceedings the previous day.

Mr. Beach—I don't consider our further cross-examination, Sir, as very essential or very important, and I am perfectly willing that any other witness should take the stand, and I can put the few questions I desire to put to her at any time she comes.

Mr. Tracy—She will probably come in a moment or two.

Mr. Evarts—She won't delay long, and it would probably be a convenience to her to be relieved as soon as possible.

Mr. Tracy—Mr. Johnson desires to make one or two corrections in his testimony yesterday.

The Court—Well, let him come forward.

Mr. Oliver Johnson took the stand.

Mr. Tracy—Mr. Johnson, do you desire to make any correction of your testimony in regard to when you last saw or conversed with Mr. Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Beach—What is the question?

Mr. Johnson—I had forgotten yesterday—

Mr. Tracy—If he desired to make any correction of his testimony given yesterday.

Witness—I stated yesterday that I believed the last interview I had with Mr. Tilton was at Deacon Curtis' house; I had forgotten at the moment that he had called at my own house in company with a friend later than that, and that he also dined with me upon my invitation at a later period.

Q.—And is there any other correction of your reported evidence that you desire to make? A.—I find by the report in the *Tribune* this morning that I was asked on cross-examination yesterday whether I were an anti-Mason; I did not so understand the question at the time; I thought the question referred solely to whether I had edited an anti-slavery paper.

Mr. Tracy—An anti-Mason paper.

Q.—The answer had reference to that? A.—Yes, Sir; if I had understood the question whether I was an anti-Mason I should have answered differently.

Mr. Evarts—Was he not asked whether he was an anti-Mason?

Mr. Tracy—He thinks not.

Mr. Evarts—He is so reported in the *Tribune*.

Mr. Beach—He was not asked that.

Mr. Tracy—I understood the question as he did, as to editing an anti-Mason paper.

Witness—There is still one more point, if it is of any significance.

Mr. Beach—State it.

Witness—I was asked yesterday when was the last time that I had attended a spiritual séance; I can answer now that it was in September last, in Boston, if that is of any significance.

Mr. Tracy—One other question I will ask you before you leave the stand. One word, Mr. Johnson. The lady that you mentioned yesterday in your testimony, whom Mr. Tilton referred to as having been in his house—I ask you whether that was Bessie Turner, that lady? A.—No. Sir.

Q.—A different lady? A.—A different lady.

Mr. Tracy—That is all.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. BEACH.

The witness was leaving the stand when Mr. Beach said: One moment, Sir.

Q.—When was it that Mr. Tilton dined with you? A.—I think it was in May; some time in May; probably toward the latter part of the month; I am not sure of the date.

Q.—Of what year? A.—This past year—1874.

Q.—Where was it that he dined with you? A.—No. 244 East Thirteenth street, New-York.

Q.—Had you other friends with you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—At your house, I understand? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who were present? A.—Prof. Tyler, now of the Michigan University, and his wife, and I am not quite sure who else; I don't remember if there was anybody else.

Q.—Did you have wine upon your table? A.—I am not quite sure; it is probable that I might have had wine upon my table, yes, Sir; I am not sure that I had or had not.

Q.—You are accustomed to present your guests with wine? A.—No, Sir; I am not.

Q.—What? A.—No, Sir; it is not my custom.

Q.—Have you not very often done so when Mr. Tilton or other guests dined with you? A.—No, Sir; I think if I did it on this occasion it was the first time and only time that I did so. My impression is now that I did not then, still I could not say; I have no recollection of that occasion.

Q.—I understand you to say that if you did it on this occasion it was the first time you did so? A.—I think so, but I am not confident of it; I am not in the habit of offering wine to guests.

Q.—You did occasionally? A.—Once in a while, Sir.

Q.—You are not a total prohibitionist? A.—No, Sir; I am not.

Q.—You did not advocate that in your temperance lectures or sermons? A.—I have not delivered any temperance lectures of late, or sermons either; my views are well known, Sir, by all my friends.

Q.—How recently? A.—Well, it must have been a dozen years, at least.

Q.—I understood that one of the doctrines, tenets, or teachings of this society which you founded or to which you were attached, of Progressive Friends, I think was temperance? A.—Yes, Sir; but it embraces all views of the temperance question.

Q.—You don't advocate total prohibition? A.—The society itself has again and again advocated total prohibition, but I have differed from it in that partular.

Q.—You differed from it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Although an adherent of the society, you did not subscribe to that? A.—An adherent of the society, I differed with it in that particular.

Q.—You believe in the temperate use of wine? A.—Yes, Sir; I do.

Q.—Did you attend during the Greeley campaign, as it is called, a speech made, or hear a speech made at the Academy of Music, made by Mr. Tilton, in New-York? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—In Brooklyn? A.—Yes, Sir, I did.

Q.—When was that? A.—I cannot tell you; it was just before the Presidential election, I think—a very short time before; but I could not fix the date.

Q.—Whom did you accompany to that address? A.—I do not remember who it was, but I think the lady with whom I boarded—Mrs. Savin.

Q.—Mrs. who? A.—Mrs. Savin, a lady in New-York, with whom I have lived altogether fifteen years; I think it was she, and yet it may have been some one else; I have no recollection, as I am here, of who it was.

Q.—Do you remember of meeting Mr. Wilcox here? A.—No, Sir: I do not.

Q.—Do you know him? A.—I know more than one Mr. Wilcox; you will have to identify him.

Q.—Do you know more than one residing here in the city? A.—In the City of Brooklyn?

Q.—Yes, Sir. A.—I do not know of any residing in the City of Brooklyn.

Q.—Do you know Mr. Stillman Wilcox? A.—No, Sir; I do not.

Q.—Do you know Mr. Stillman, of New-York? A.—I do not remember any man of that name, Sir.

Q.—And you do not remember of meeting Mr. Stillman after that lecture? A.—No, Sir; I do not; I do not at all identify from your question any person whatever.

Q.—Did you leave that lecture, or the place where it was delivered, in company with any one? A.—I am not quite sure whether I did or not.

Q.—Is there no recollection in your mind on that subject? A.—No, Sir; I have not.

Q.—Eh? A.—No, Sir; I have not at this moment any recollection.

Q.—By taxing your recollection could not you recall any circumstance which occurred after the delivery of that speech? A.—Well, I do not know that I could; it was to me so ordinary an affair; there was nothing very marked about it.

Q.—The speech was ordinary, you mean? A.—No, Sir, I do not mean it; it was a very able speech; I mean to say that my going to a political meeting was a very ordinary affair.

Q.—Yes, but there might be an extraordinary circumstance connected with it? A.—Yes, Sir, but I do not remember any.

Q.—And you cannot recall now any person in whose company you left the place where that speech was delivered? A.—I cannot; I remember meeting Mrs. Tilton there, and speaking with her in the Academy.

Q.—That I am not asking about; do you recollect now where you went from that place? A.—My impression is that I went directly home to New-York, but still I may have gone somewhere for a little while—may have made a call—I cannot tell you.

Q.—And you have no recollection of any person whom you met after you left the place? A.—I have not at this moment; my recollection might be refreshed, perhaps, if names were mentioned.

Q.—Well, perhaps, it will refresh your recollection, if I ask you it you recollect going to Canal street on that evening after the speech? A.—No, Sir, I do not; I must have passed Canal street on my way home, I presume.

Q.—Crossed it, you mean? A.—Crossed it, yes, Sir.

Q.—Are you able to say whether or not you went to any place in Canal street on that evening? A.—Yes, Sir, I am able to say that I did not.

Q.—Are you able to say that you did not go to Mercer street on that evening after the meeting? A.—Yes, Sir, I am able to say so.

Q.—And you have no recollection now of meeting any person whom you can name that evening after that speech? A.—No, Sir, I have not.

This concluded Mr. Johnson's examination.

ISABELLA G. OAKLEY RECALLED.

Miss Oakley was then recalled for further cross-examination as follows:

By Mr. Beach—Since the adjournment of the court last evening have you conversed with any person in regard to your testimony? A.—I have.

Q.—Who? A.—Mr. Shearman.
Q.—Who else? Q.—With Mr. Hill.
Q.—Who else? A.—With Mrs. Tilton.
Q.—Who else? A.—A gentleman with Mr. Shearman, whose name I don't recall.

Q.—Was it a gentleman that you had seen before? A.—I don't recollect ever seeing him before.

[Mr. Porter here indicated to Mr. Beach that he was the person to whom the witness alluded.]

Q.—Mr. Porter? Do you recognize him? A. Yes, Sir.

Q.—Singular you should forget him? A.—I never saw him before; I never heard his name before.

Q.—Was there anybody else? A.—No one else.

Q.—Did you converse with these parties together, all of them? A.—No.

Q.—Did you converse with each separately? A.—No.

Q.—Please name who were together at the time of the conversation? A.—I saw Mr. Hill for a moment alone.

Q.—Where? A.—His office.

Q.—When? A.—This morning; I saw Mrs. Tilton for a few moments, and while I was there Mr. Shearman came in, and I walked up from Mrs. Tilton's house with Mr. Shearman and with the gentleman.

Q.—Well, with Mr. Porter? A.—I say, with the gentleman.

Q.—Miss Oakley, you will permit me for a moment to pursue the line of examination which was addressed to you last evening by Mr. Fullerton. Are you able, from your own knowledge and observation, without regard to what you have heard from others, to say whether or not the persons whom you observed as visitors at Mr. Tilton's after the year 1866 were or were not visitors at his house prior to that date? A.—I am able to say—

Q.—You will please answer my question, Madam. I don't want you to answer any further. I ask you whether you are able to say, from your personal knowledge and observation, independent of what you have heard from others, whether the visitors you saw at the house of Mr. Tilton, or associated with him after 1866, were or were not prior to that year visitors at his house or associates of his? A.—I am able to say they were not, to my knowledge.

Q.—Now, name the persons whom you saw there as visitors at his house, and associated with him, after 1866, who you say you know were not visitors or associates prior to that year? A.—Whom I had not seen before?

Q.—I did not ask you that. A.—Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony, the ones I recollect.

Q.—Do you recollect any others? A.—I cannot mention any names.

Q.—Are you able to swear from your personal knowledge, independent of what you have heard, that Miss Anthony and Mrs. Stanton were not visitors at Mr. Tilton's house prior to 1866? A.—Does that mean that I ever saw them there before?

Q.—You know what "personal knowledge" is, independent of what you have heard? A.—If that is the question.

Q.—Well, you understand that? A.—As I have been instructed.

Q.—Very well, then. I ask you if from your personal knowledge, independent of what you have heard from others, you are able to swear that Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony were not visitors at Mr. Tilton's house prior to 1866? A.—I cannot recollect ever seeing them there before 1866.

Q.—Then you have no knowledge whether they were there prior to that time or not—personal knowledge? A.—Not by seeing them.

Q.—Have you any personal knowledge upon that subject independent of what you have heard? A.—Then—I have not.

Q.—Then, are you able to say from personal knowledge, independent of what you have heard, that there was any change in the visitors at Mr. Tilton's house before the year 1866 and subsequent to that year? A.—I can.

Q.—From your personal knowledge? A.—From my personal knowledge.

Q.—What personal knowledge had you? A.—That before that period I had not seen these persons; after that I had.

Q.—Then you swear that they were not there prior to 1866 because you had not seen them there? A.—That is all the personal knowledge I had.

Q.—Do you mean to swear that they were not visitors at his house prior to 1866? A.—From my personal knowledge?

Q.—Well, was the remark to which you refer uttered by Mr. Tilton in the course of the discussion with his guests, or a conversation with his guests? A.—That I can't recollect; I don't recollect any further words or part of the discussion.

Q.—Well, there must have been something said? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—There was a conversation upon the subject which you don't recollect? A.—Probably; I could not swear that there was.

Q.—Well, do you recollect what immediately preceded this remark of Mr. Tilton? A.—I don't; I was alone; that was the impression it produced upon me.

Q.—Well, as near as you can. A.—I have a recollection; I recollect it distinctly.

Q.—If you recollect it distinctly give it to us? A.—I stated it; he said: "I no longer believe in the marriage relation as I once did; I no longer think of the marriage relation as I used to."

Q.—I no longer believe in the marriage relation? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—As I once did? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is that all you recollect? A.—All that I recollect distinctly to state it.

Q.—Did he ever make any remarks of the kind in conversation he had previously with you? A.—I cannot identify any conversation; but I know his statements from conversations with him.

Q.—What? A.—I knew his sentiments from conversations with him, but I can't identify them.

Q.—Can you tell anything he had previously stated to you on the subject of marriage? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Or divorce? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Well? A.—I can't state anything; but his opinions were before the public.

Q.—What? A.—His opinions were before the public and they were known to us all.

Q.—You mean in his public writings? A.—I mean in his public writings and from conversations I had with him on the subject.

Q.—Madam, I want to know whether you recollect anything of what was said in reference to previous conversations? A.—I can't recollect a single sentence.

Q.—Can you recollect the substance of anything that was said in these previous conversations? A.—No, not enough to satisfy you; I can't frame words on the substance of it to satisfy you.

Q.—What? A.—I don't think I could frame words containing the substance of the conversations to answer you as you want, so I suppose I can't recollect.

Q.—If you say you don't recollect the substance of these conversations I will be satisfied. A.—Very well; yes, Sir.

Q.—You don't recollect? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Then all your knowledge or recollection of his previous conversations on the subject of his opinions on marriage and divorce is derived from his public writings? A.—I presume that is it.

Q.—What? A.—Yes, Sir.
Q.—Is it or not, Madam? A.—Yes, Sir.
Q.—And all the knowledge you now have of his opinions is from his public writings? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you are not able, then, to state what his opinions were on the subject of marriage prior to this remark, except from his public productions? A.—I am not able to state.

Q.—You are not able to state from anything that was said at that time what his opinions on the subject of marriage were at the time? A.—No, I don't recollect the conversation being pursued to that on that occasion; I had conversations—

Q.—Well, you are are not able to say that is the interview—do you recollect of any time, or at that time or previously, saying anything in regard to the law of divorce? A.—I can't recollect anything that he said to me.

Q.—Well, although not especially addressed to you, but in your hearing, do you recollect of his at any time saying anything at or prior to that time upon the subject of the law of divorce? A.—No, I have no recollection.

Q.—You have no recollection? A.—Not of any words he said.

Q.—Do you now recall when you first noticed anything that was published by Mr. Tilton upon the subject of marriage? A.—I could not possibly say when.

Q.—Can't you locate the period with reference to some event? A.—I read the articles in the *Independent* as they were published; I have since that read others; I read the *Independent* during the years in which he was editor of it.

Q.—Can you name any year in which anything appeared by the editor upon that subject? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Can't you with reference to some event, private or public? A.—I can't recollect when I read any particular article or matter in the *Independent*; I can't recollect, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect anything published of Mr. Tilton's opinions, or of his strictures upon that subject prior to the marriage of Richardson to Mrs. McFarland by Mr. Beecher? A.—I could not connect Mr. Tilton's publications with any special event, more than to say these were his opinions.

Q.—Are you a professor of religion? A.—I have been throughout all my life; I have withdrawn my letter or connection with Plymouth Church within the past two years, and I have not united with any other church.

Q.—You were then a member of Plymouth Church? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And in the habit of attending the ministrations of that church while here? A.—Yes, when in Brooklyn.

Q.—And of communing there? A.—Yes, Sir, when in the city.

Q.—And two years ago you withdrew from it? A.—Two and a half years—soon afterward.

Q.—Soon afterward?—what was the occasion of that? A.—I left the city.

Q.—There was no other motive than that? A.—No other.

Mr. Beach—That is all.

RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION.

Mr. Tracy—Florence Tilton was at school where you were teaching? A.—Florence was two years in the school where I was teaching.

Q.—Where? A.—In Clinton street.

Q.—Was it a private school? A.—It was.

Q.—How large a school? A.—While Florence was with me the school was from thirty to forty in numbers; she was with me during the first year of my opening; I suppose there was a little less than that.

Q.—From your intimacy with Mr. Tilton's family, Miss Oakley, and your visits there, you came to know generally who their friends were—who was in the habit of visiting at the house, did you not?

Mr. Beach—Wait one moment.

The Court—You have been over that.

Mr. Tracy—Eh?

The Court—You have been over that.

Mr. Evarts—This is a re-examination.

Mr. Beach—That is a matter of argument, whether her intimacy was sufficient to enable her to know. She can state what her intimacy was, and we can judge.

Mr. Evarts—We submit that that is a proper question, and we call for an answer.

Mr. Beach—We object to the question and ask your Honor to hear it read. [To the stenographer]—Will you please read the question?

Stenographer—Yes, Sir: "From your intimacy with Mr. Tilton's family and your visits there, you came to know generally who their friends were—who were in the habit of visiting at the house, did you not?"

Mr. Beach—I submit that that calls for the conclusion or judgment of the witness.

The Court—Yes, simply; it is ruled out.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will note our exception.

Mr. Tracy—Did you know more or less the people who were in the habit of visiting them at their house? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you know of Miss Anthony's or Mrs. Stanton's visiting them at their house prior to 1866? A.—I did not see them there; I do not recollect of ever seeing them there.

Q.—Did you know of seeing them there?

Mr. Beach—Well!

The Court—She has answered.

Mr. Beach—I object to that.

The Court—She did not see them there—that is all she can say.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, if she was in the next room and heard them talk, it would be a mode of knowing.

The Court—That is so.

Mr. Evarts—We asked her if, in any way, she knew of it.

The Court—No, that involves hearsay.

Mr. Evarts—The question, as we propose it, is a proper one, but if the answer turns out to be hearsay, it is properly excluded.

The Court—When a question admits of hearsay, it is clearly excluded.

Mr. Evarts—To that we think we have a right to except. The question—

The Court—Well, Sir—

Mr. Evarts—Is of knowledge.

The Court—Examine her freely of her knowledge.

Mr. Evarts—The question is freely of her knowledge in any way. The courts admit knowledge, excluding hearsay. The question is of knowledge.

Mr. Beach—Please instruct the witness, your Honor, that she must not speak from hearsay in answering the question.

Mr. Evarts—Is the question allowed?

The Court—With that instruction, yes.

The Witness—Will you repeat the question?

Mr. Tracy—Will the Stenographer read the question?

Stenographer—"Did you know of Miss Anthony or Mrs. Stanton visiting them at their house prior to 1866? A.—I did not see them there; I do not recollect of ever seeing them there.

Q.—Did you know of seeing them there?"

The Witness—I have no recollection of their visiting there.

Mr. Tracy—Did you frequently hear Mr. and Mrs. Tilton speak of the friends who were in the habit of visiting them at their house?

Mr. Beach—So far as the question calls for any remarks of Mrs. Tilton, in the absence of Mr. Tilton, we object to it.

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Tracy—Did you frequently hear Mr. and Mrs. Tilton speak of the friends who were in the habit of visiting them at their house? A.—I cannot recollect there was very much said about it.

Q.—Did you ever hear from Mr. Tilton in any way that Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony were friends who visited him at his house prior to 1866? A.—No, I cannot say that I did.

The Court (after a pause)—Well, that is all. Miss Oakley.

Mr. Tracy—One word, Miss Oakley.

The Witness—Cannot I state to you what my opportunities of observation of the family were previous to 1866, and during that two years from 1866 to 1868, which might put what I have said in a better light?

Q.—You are at liberty to do so. A.—I came and went as a visitor for ten years previous to 1866; maintained my friendship and intercourse with them in that relation, and during two or three years I was absent from the city, but by correspondence and by always visiting them when I came to the city, I knew about them; in the year 1866 I came to Brooklyn to live and lived near them; during the first month I was with Mrs. Morse, and boarded with them, and during the eighteen months subsequent to that I saw much more of the family, its relations and friends, than I had seen before for ten years.

Mr. Beach—Exactly, exactly.

This concluded Miss Oakley's examination and she stepped aside.

Mr. Shearman—Before we call another witness we desire to put in the original of that letter, of which, by courtesy, we put in a copy—a letter from Mrs. Tilton to Mrs. Putnam; there was a single mistake in the copy; as it was read in the copy it was, "how beautiful your growing love for Theodore;" it should have been, "how beautiful your yearning love for Theodore." If it is of any importance I desire to have it corrected.

The Court—It is well enough to have it correct.

Mr. Shearman—We will have it marked.

The Stenographer—It is marked D 112.

TESTIMONY OF MR. CHARLES COWLEY.

Mr. Charles Cowley was then called, and, having been sworn, was examined, as follows, by Mr. Evarts:

Q.—Mr. Cowley, where do you live? A.—In Lowell, Mass.

Q.—How long have you lived there? A.—Since 1842; since I was a boy.

Q.—What is your profession? A.—I am a lawyer by profession.

Q.—Where have you practiced it, and how long? A.—I have practiced in Lowell and Boston nineteen years, counting out two years I was in the South, in the Navy, during the war.

Q.—In the volunteer force? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you in the year 1871 acting with or connected with a political movement in Massachusetts? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you the candidate of a political party there? A.—I was two years previous, but not in 1871; I did not accept.

Q.—Not in 1871? A.—I did not accept the candidature that year.

Q.—What had been the office for which you were a candidate? A.—I was a candidate for the office of Attorney General.

Q.—Of Massachusetts? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, Sir, in that connection with any political movement in which you were interested did you come to the City of New-York in the Fall of 1871? A.—Yes, Sir; I did.

Q.—Did you come for the purpose of seeing any particular persons? A.—Not for that purpose; but, being here, I did see certain persons.

Q.—Very well; you were here in connection with a political movement; being here, you saw certain persons; among those persons was Theodore Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir.

[The proceedings were here suspended on account of the noise made by the ringing of the City Hall bell at noon.]

Judge Neilson, thinking the twelve strokes had been made, and referring to a jocular remark yesterday upon the same subject, said to Mr. Hill, "Now you may take your order: the bell stops." But the strokes continued, much to the amusement of the audience at the mistake of the court.

Mr. Beach remarked that the bell did not obey.

Mr. Pryor suggested a contempt.

Judge Neilson said there must be some delay in the service of the order.

After this pleasantry had passed the examination was resumed, as follows:

THE WITNESS AT MRS. WOODHULL'S HOUSE.

Q.—Where and by whom were you introduced to him? A.—I was introduced to him at the residence of Mrs. Woodhull.

Q.—Where was this residence? A.—I am unable to state positively; I think it was in Thirty-eighth street.

Q.—It was up town? A.—Up town.

Q.—In this city? A.—In New-York.

Q.—I mean in New-York: was there a considerable number of persons there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Of both sexes? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was the first occurrence in Mr. Tilton's presence, and Mrs. Woodhull's, that attracted your attention? A.—The first that I now remember was some conversation between Mrs. Woodhull and Mr. Tilton and myself in relation to Lowell, and its institutions, and its industries, and certain regulations there in relation to the factory girls.

Q.—In reference to preserving their morality? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Will you state that conversation? A.—Well, it is impossible for me to give the conversation in detail; I can only give a general recollection of it.

Q.—The substance of it, as you recollect? A.—I remember it arose in this way: Mrs. Woodhull had presented me that morning (I saw her the morning before,) with a volume of her speeches, and I presented her that evening (I called by her invitation to meet Mr. Tilton there) with a copy of a book published by me—the *History of Lowell*—and that on this subject of Lowell some general remarks passed through my mind, and I remember Mrs. Woodhull spoke of something that she had seen shortly before that in relation to the regulations.

Q.—Of the factory girls? A.—Of the factory girls, requiring them to reside in certain boarding-houses, and to keep certain hours, not to be out after 9 o'clock at night, except by permission; and she spoke of it as tyrannical. Mr. Tilton, in connection with that, made some remark about this regulation being part of the general system of treatment of women, as dependent and subordinate; and Mrs. Woodhull rejoined that was the way that women were treated, as having no capacity to take care of themselves. I said that these regulations were intended to preserve them from temptations, and I supposed that the virtue of the majority of people was dependent largely upon their being exempt from temptations. Mrs. Woodhull said that the only true course was to train people, to let people become accustomed to take care of themselves—they would have some troubles, but would learn self-reliance, self-dependence, self-respect.

Q.—Was this in connection with factory-girl regulations? A.—Yes; this was upon that subject.

WHAT TILTON SAID ON THE SUBJECT.

Q.—What did Mr. Tilton say on that subject, if anything? A.—I can't recall anything beyond this remark—this was a part of the general system, holding them in subjection, as dependents, incapable of taking care of themselves.

Q.—Did he use any expressions of approval or disapproval of that general system?

Mr. Beach—Let the witness state what he said. A.—I could not recall the language beyond what I have stated.

A GENTLEMAN IN A MEDIUMISTIC STATE.

Q.—What was the next thing that occurred there that attracted your attention? A.—The next thing that occurred was this: There was a gentleman whose name I cannot recall—I think he was called "Doctor" something—who put himself into a mediumistic state, as he said, whatever that may be.

Q.—How did he get himself into that state? [Laughter.] A.—Well, I don't know that, even; I saw that he stood up and commenced to give an address purporting to come from the spirit of some deceased literary character—the precise person named I do not now recall—and Mr. Tilton took out some paper and made some minutes of it phonographic.

Q.—Made a phonographic report, you mean? A.—Phonographic report; when he used up the bunch of paper he had Mrs. Woodhull brought a bunch of paper, and he went on some little time noting down phonographically the address of this gentleman; and I remember he made the remark that he hadn't done so much phonographic reporting before in ten years.

Q.—Was that speech made the subject of discussion? A.—After it was finished it was. Several of those persons present spoke of it; I don't now recall a great deal of what was said. I remember Mr. Tilton made this remark: "If this were published as a discourse or essay it would attract very great admiration." Mrs. Woodhull asked my opinion; I smiled in reply; she said, "You need not hesitate;" she says "the doctor," whoever it was, I don't now recall the name, "does not know what he has been saying; he is perfectly unconscious of what he has been delivering;" thereupon I expressed my opinion that I didn't see that there was anything in it, beyond mere jingle of musical words, while there was no body in it, no argument carried out; a dreamy speculation on the condition of those in the future state, or in the spirit state, whatever it may be.

Q.—Did you observe how the medium took the criticism? A.—I thought that he took it a little unpleasant. I didn't carry my criticism any further.

Q.—Was there a further conversation on any subject in which you and Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull were parties? A.—The next that I now recall was a conversation on the subject of the possibilities and actuality of communication between the spirits of deceased persons and those living; I can remember but very little of what was said on that subject, except an anecdote which Mr. Tilton related, that some time before he was going away from home, and had got to some place where he was about to be detached from all means of communication with his family, and that he there heard a voice, inaudible except to himself, as he supposed, saying: "Theodore, go home;" he said that impressed him so much that he did go home, and arrived home just in time to find his eldest daughter, (I think the eldest daughter,) lying almost at the point of death; that is the only thing of that discussion that I recollect.

Q

Miss Proctor. That is the only one that I recall; that I remember—the fact that she did mention that.

Q.—Now, how were the parties situated at that time—yourself, Mrs. Woodhull, and Mr. Tilton, as regards proximity? A.—Mrs. Tilton sat by the side of me, separated from me, at a very small—

Mr. Evarts—Mrs. Woodhull.

A. (continuing)—Mrs. Woodhull—I beg your pardon—sat with me, separated from me by a little stand to put her work-basket on—a very small stand. Mr. Tilton sat opposite to me, on a lounge, or sofa, I forget which.

Q.—How many feet distant? A.—Five or six feet—about as far as he now is, I suppose. [The distance of Mr. Tilton from the witness stand was full ten feet.]

Q.—And was the tone of the conversation such as to be heard? A.—Yes, Sir; a great deal of it couldn't help but be heard, because Mrs. Woodhull spoke with great animation. It could be heard throughout the parlor. Then again her voice changed, when she spoke about matters personal to him.

Q.—As a part of that conversation, did Mrs. Tilton's name come in? A.—Yes, Sir; she mentioned Mrs. Tilton as one with whom Mr. Beecher had been very much enamored for a long time.

Q.—What was said on that subject, and in what connection? Well, she said to me that Mr. Tilton—

Mr. Pryor—Was this one of the remarks heard by Mr. Tilton? A.—I think so.

Q.—You said "some of them" were heard by him. A.—Yes, Sir; she made one or two in a low tone of voice.

Q.—Was that one that was heard by him? A.—I think so.

Mr. Evarts—It was not spoken in the lower tone. A.—There was only one or two that she didn't intend for his ear.

Q.—What were they about—himself? A.—About himself.

Q.—She dropped her voice then, and you supposed he didn't hear them? A.—I don't know but he might have heard that, but I suppose not.

WHAT MRS. WOODHULL SAID IN REGARD TO MR. BEECHER AND MRS. TILTON.

Q.—What did Mrs. Woodhull say in regard to Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Beecher? A.—Well, I remember that very distinctly, that Mr. Beecher had been enamored of Mrs. Tilton, and she of him, for some time; and there were quite a number of remarks made which I couldn't begin to recall. The only one I recall was that there was some doubt whether Mr. Beecher or Mr. Tilton was the father of one of the children. I don't remember whether she gave any name or not.

Q.—Was there anything said about a letter? A.—She said that Mrs. Tilton had had these views also.

Q.—Of—? A.—Of the marriage relation—free-love—and that Mrs. Tilton had regretted the deception that she practiced on her husband, and had written a letter stating what her relations with Mr. Beecher had been, and that Mr. Beecher had got hold of that letter; I think a friend of Mr. Tilton's had made him give it up, or extorted it at the point of a pistol; I think she mentioned the name of Moulton in that connection, but I am not positive; I poohpoohed that; said I—I think Mr. Cummings told me of that; Mr. Cummings was the gentleman that had introduced me to her, and he had related very much the same story before.

Q.—About the pistol?—

Mr. Beach (interrupting)—One moment; unless it was in Mr. Tilton's presence—

Witness—I never saw Mr. Cummings in Mr. Tilton's presence.

Mr. Beach—If it was in the hearing of Mr. Tilton, you can state it.

Mr. Evarts—It is of no importance.

Witness (continuing)—I remember making this remark: "If Mrs. Tilton is living, if she could write one letter, so she could write another," and thereupon Mrs. Woodhull said, (this is one remark that remains in my memory,) that probably Mrs. Tilton wouldn't give another; that this letter was written at the time that Mr. Tilton was involved in some business disputes.

THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION.

Q.—Now, in regard to this revolution, did the conversation proceed comparing it with the Reformation or freedom of thought, or anything of that kind? A.—Yes, Sir; on that subject there was something said which I remember; I remember that Mr. Tilton spoke of the great revolution in respect to securing freedom of thought—freedom for the thinking faculties.

Q.—You mean the Reformation—the Lutheran Reformation? A.—The Protestant; the name of Luther was mentioned there; and that this Reformation—that the Reformation the world was next to see—was one which would free the sentiments from the tyranny of either Church or State; I remember he made that remark, and Mrs. Woodhull followed that up with some remarks of her own, one of which I now recollect; it is that the oppressions incident to any such repressing freedom of thought were all very small, that is, compared to the oppression of those laws which regulated and repressed the sentiments, the affections, and the emotions.

Q.—Well? A.—That one's life, one's happiness depended ten times more on the healthy nature of the sentiments and the emotions and actual convictions than upon the action of the will or the logic, or upon any dogmas.

Q.—And in this connection was anything said about wives, and children, and families? A.—In connection with that Mr. Tilton made the remark that all laws on this subject were an invasion on the reserved rights of religion; I remember he used that expression: invasion of reserved rights of religion; I followed up on him with some observations, to the effect that I had known a great deal of hardship in connection with those laws, but I stated that I thought on the whole that there was a preponderance of advantage in their favor, and that they perfected the will, although sometimes they furnished the occasion of a great deal of suffering and hardship, and frauds; I remember stating there an occurrence of which the late Chief Justice Chapman told me a short time before that while in practice in Springfield he was employed to look up a divorce procured from a lady at Albany, in New-York, without her knowledge, and he said that there he found on looking up the record twenty-six cases in succession running, on the same docket, entered by the same lawyer, referred to the same Referee, supported by two depositions of the same deponents, all on the ground of adultery—the depositions sustaining the allegation and all entered on the same day, by the same Judge, and that he supposed probably two-thirds of them were frauds committed upon the wives and the rest were collusive. Therefore Mrs. Tilton remarked, in an animated manner—

Mr. Evarts—Mrs. Woodhull?

Witness—Yes, Mrs. Woodhull remarked in an animated manner—Mrs. Tilton was not present; I never met Mrs. Tilton at all—Mrs. Woodhull remarked, "I never before heard such an argument as strong as that against the whole cursed system;" I said there are hundreds of thousands of wives who are now supported by their husbands; their husbands had to support them in consequence of that law and public opinion, and they might be abandoned in a year if there was nothing of that kind to sustain them, and she differed from me and Mr. Tilton also.

Q.—She differed from you? A.—Yes, Sir, she differed from me; they said that there was no proper social theory on which that law could be supported; that the marriage should be regulated, like all others, by contract; whether in its contraction or dissolution, that it should be by contract.

Q.—Well, did you say anything to that? A.—I said I thought if that were the case—if that were made the rule—the stronger party in either case would dictate the terms of the contract, and the weaker party would be at the mercy of the stronger; that divorce would be at the option of either, and that that would expose the women, who were the dependent party, to all the evils of the system by which they are protected, and there Mrs. Woodhull rejoined that the whole system goes in this false theory that women are inferior to men, that they cannot take care of themselves, and instead of that they must be taught to take care of themselves—they must be made to support themselves, and look to themselves, and they will have to consider themselves the equals of men, and make contracts on equal terms with men.

Q.—Was anything said in regard to the care of the family in the system? A.—Yes, Sir; I spoke of that; I said the advantages of the present system were in favor of the weaker party and against the stronger party, and we spoke of the effect of divorce upon the children.

Q.—And what was that? A.—She said that she would have the State take care of the children.

Q.—She said she would have the State take care of the children? A.—Yes; and that the whole system that now obtains of segregated families, with the wife doing all the washing and cooking for a seperate establishment, involved a great waste of labor, a great waste of time, and great waste of power, all of which could be saved if they could be brought up on system of economy.

Q.—And the children work? A.—Yes.

Q.—Supported by the State? A.—In institutions supported by the State.

Q.—Well, Sir? A.—I made the remark there that that had been tried once, according to tradition, in Sparta, and society existed under it and could again exist under it, but that, while certain very noble traits were developed in the Spartan character, other traits of ferocity of character and savagery were developed, from which society was now exempt.

Q.—Did Mr. Tilton say anything on this particular point of the care of the children and the families? A.—I am unable to recall any particular remark Mr. Tilton made on that subject.

THE MANNER OF MR. TILTON AND MRS. WOODHULL TOWARD EACH OTHER.

Q.—Now, Mr. Cowley, did you observe the manner of Mrs. Woodhull and Mr. Tilton toward each other during that interview? A.—Yes, Sir, I did.

Q.—What was it? A.—The manner of the lady and gentleman who were enamored of each other.

Q.—How did they address each other? A.—He addressed her always as Victoria, and she addressed him always as Theodore.

Q.—Did you observe anything in Mr. Tilton's manner while his wife was the subject of conversation? A.—I can't recall anything.

Mr. Evarts—I guess that is all.

Mr. Porter suggested something to Mr. Evarts, and he resumed the examination.

Q.—Now, at what hour did you leave, Mr. Cowley? A.—I did not leave there until a good deal past 10 o'clock—toward 11 o'clock.

Q.—Had Mr. Tilton left before you, or did you leave him there? A.—He did not leave, to my knowledge; he was there in the house when I went; I feel very confident he was there when I left; I remember some others that had leit, and Mr. Tilton was there at the time I left.

Q.—Now, when was this—what part of the year? A.—It was, as near as I can fix the date, in the month of September, 1871, the only means I have of fixing the event is this—the convention was held in Frelingham—

Q.—Where? A.—Frelingham, Mass.; I was not at the convention, but I remember the fact, and Mrs. Woodhull introduced to me a gentleman on this occasion who was at the convention, and introduced a resolution in favor of woman's suffrage; that is the only fact by which I fix it.

Q.—That is, you fix it as being after the 12th? A.—Yes, Sir, and recently after the 12th.

Q.—Receutly after the 12th September? A.—Recently after; I think that convention may have been on the 6th, but I think it was the 12th; it was either the 6th or the 12th; I think it was the 12th.

Q.—Can you fix that it was not after a certain date in that year by any subsequent occurrence? A.—Well, I know it could not have been later than September, because I was there again at the house once after that in October, and there was an interval of several weeks between the two visits.

Q.—Between the two visits, and then in October, were you going on to Washington? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—To argue a case in the Supreme Court? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You can fix the date of that argument—what was the case? A.—That was the case of the United States—it was the Siren case.

Q.—A prize case? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That you argued for—A.—For the claimants, on appeal from the District Court of Massachusetts.

Q.—Upon this interview, or this visit, did you receive a copy of Mr. Tilton's life of Mrs. Woodhull? A.—That was spoken of there, but I think I did not receive it there; I think I obtained that afterward from Mrs. Woodhull; I am not absolutely certain about that, but that is my impression.

Q.—Was there any conversation in which Mrs. Woodhull and Mr. Tilton and yourself took part respecting that life? A.—That was spoken of, but what was said about it I do not now recall—that is, nothing said by the three in concert; I remember Mrs. Woodhull making the remark—

Q.—No matter. A. (continuing)—which Mr. Tilton may or may not have heard.

Q.—It was within the range of his hearing? Mr. Beach—He does not say it was within the range of his hearing.

Mr. Evarts—I understood him that it was within the range of his hearing.

Mr. Beach—He has not yet said so.

Mr. Evarts—That is a matter of fact.

The Witness—All this conversation that I speak of occurred in the same positions I describe; of course, I could not state whether Mr. Tilton heard a particular remark.

Q.—That we understand; now, what was the observation? A.—She made the observation that Mr. Tilton regarded it as one of the best things he had ever written.

Q.—Now, after this, did you ever see Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull together? A.—I saw them together at the same place, but only for a very short time on that occasion.

Q.—When was that, and how came you to go to the place? A.—That was on the Sunday evening, as near as I now remember—the Sunday evening that I passed through New-York on my way to Washington to argue the case that I have just spoken of; that is as near as I can fix it; I remember calling there early in the evening, and leaving there early in the evening, and I think the object of my leaving was to get to the ferry in time to get the 9 o'clock train to Washington; but I have been thinking of that matter since I spoke of it yesterday, and it may have been earlier than that; I was in New-York two or three times, and that is the best recollection I can give of it.

Q.—Was your call there a casual one? A.—Well, Mrs. Tilton—

Q.—Mrs. Woodhull? A.—I mean, Mrs. Woodhull had written a note to me.

Q.—It was not a call in connection with Mr. Tilton? A.—Not at all.

Q.—Not at all; you called there in consequence of a note sent to you by Mrs. Woodhull? A.—I afterward became counsel for Mrs. Woodhull in several matters she had in Boston.

Q.—You went there to see Mrs. Woodhull, and not Mr. Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—On no appointment with Mr. Tilton? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you find Mr. Tilton there? A.—I am not certain whether he was there when I called or came in there while I was in the house; I remember Col. Blood took me into the rear chamber to see some materializations, and my present impression is that while I was in that chamber Mr. Tilton came in, so that when I came out in the parlor he was there.

Q.—With Mrs. Woodhull? A.—With Mrs. and Miss Claflin.

THE STEINWAY HALL MEETING.

Q.—At this interview, or any interview between that one in September and this interview, was there a conversation between Mrs. Woodhull and Mr. Tilton and yourself in regard to Mr. Beecher's presiding at some meeting? A.—I think that it was at this second meeting.

Q.—Yes? A.—I think that was the time, yet it is impossible for me to say with certainty.

Q.—On one or the other? A.—On one or the other. Mrs. Woodhull said, that Mr. Beecher was going to preside at a meeting at which she was to deliver an address on this subject, and she gave me—or I received a copy of the address in advance; whether it was given to me at the time or sent to me by mail I do not remember; it was what printers call galley proofs.

Q.—What was said, if anything, further? A.—I said that I did not believe that Mr. Beecher would do that.

Q.—Well? A.—She said he would do it—that Mr. Tilton was arranging that; and I said: "I don't believe Mr. Beecher would preside at a meeting where you attack one of the established institutions of society, and which is so mixed up with the religion of the country;" and Mr. Tilton made the remark there that Mr. Beecher would not say anything to indorse her theory—he had not got the courage for that, but that he would introduce her with some remarks indicating that he thought this to be a legitimate subject of public discussion, and that she had the right to discuss it in the exercise of her free speech.

Q.—When you expressed this doubt whether Mr. Beecher would preside, was anything said as to the means or influences by which he would be brought? A.—Nothing, except that Mr. Tilton was negotiating with him on that subject—Mr. Tilton would bring him there—and I cannot recall the words which were used, but that was the substance of the remark.

Q. (After a whispered conference with Messrs. Hill and Shearman)—Mr. Cowley, are you otherwise acquainted with the parties to this suit than you have mentioned as to the way you formed the acquaintance with Mr. Tilton? A.—I met Mr. Tilton in Charleston, S. C., the day after Mr. Beecher delivered his Fort Sumter oration, at the African Presbyterian Church.

Q.—You were in that party? A.—I was stationed there; I was attached to the station.

Q.—You were in the Navy at that time? A.—Yes, Sir; and Mr. Tilton came down and made a speech in that church, and I met him there, but I do not remember any conversation with him there.

Q.—Since that have you ever met him? A.—I never met him except on those two occasions at Mrs. Woodhull's.

Q.—Have you any acquaintance with Mr. Beecher? A.—I never met him but once, and that was in Charleston; I met him in Charleston the day after he delivered that oration, and had five or ten minutes' conversation with him.

Q.—And you have never seen Mrs. Tilton? A.—Never seen her at all till she was pointed out to me in court yesterday.

MR. COWLEY'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

The witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Beach, as follows:

Q.—I understand your first acquaintance with Mr. Tilton was through an introduction by Mrs. Woodhull? A.—Except that I met him this casual way at Charleston, S. C.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with him there? A.—At Charleston? Not that I recall.

Q.—Were you introduced to him there? A.—I think I was, and made some remark.

Q.—Do you recollect being introduced? A.—I remember we were there together; he made a speech at the meeting, and I made a few remarks.

Q.—I understand that; I asked you if you were introduced to him at Charleston? A.—I think I was.

Q.—Do you remember who introduced you? A.—Major Delancy; I think it was Major Delancy that introduced me; Major Delancy presided at the meeting.

Q.—When was that? A.—It was the day after the Fort Sumter oration.

Q.—The date—the year? A.—It was in April, 1865—the 14th or 15th.

Q.—In April, 1865? Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was the occasion of that assemblage? A.—It was a meeting of the colored people to hear the gentlemen who had come down—the Beecher party—from the North. Mr. Beecher came down to deliver an oration at the raising of the flag on Fort Sumter, and Mr. Tilton was with him, and Mr. Garrison and Judge Kelley, and, if I remember rightly, some others were there, and made addresses at that meeting.

Q.—You did not recognize Mr. Tilton, then, until the introduction of Mrs. Woodhull, when you met him at her house in 1871? A.—Our meeting at Charleston was so casual.

Q.—Why, you were introduced and had a conversation? A.—I think I was introduced; I remember nothing of any conversation.

Q.—And he was your fellow-spokesman on that occasion? A.—My remarks were very short, because I was there for some time and they were there only for that day; I excused myself.

Q.—You were introduced to him and knew him? A.—I would not swear that I was introduced to him; my impression is that Major Delancy did introduce me to Mr. Tilton and to Judge Kelley and to Mr. Garrison; I know he introduced me to quite a number.

Q.—I don't want all that. A.—I stated it because I am not certain; there was quite a number of introductions altogether.

Q.—What is your conclusion—whether you were or not? A.—I am not certain whether I was or not.

Q.—Do you still think you were? A.—I think I was.

Q.—Then it is true that, although you think you were introduced to him at Charleston in 1865, you did not recognize him upon that introduction when you met him at Mrs. Woodhull's? A.—Recognize him, yes; I recognized him, and I referred to having met him at Charleston in conversation with him; I did not understand you, your meaning of the word recognition, at first.

Q.—Sir? A.—I did not understand at first your use of the word recognition; the moment I saw him I recognized him as Mr. Tilton.

Q.—Whereabouts in the house were you introduced to Mr. Tilton? A.—In the parlor.

Q.—Were there other persons there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When you arrived there? A.—Yes, Sir, a considerable number.

Q.—A considerable number—about what number? A.—I should think a dozen.

Q.—Any lady guests among them? A.—Yes, Sir, quite a number.

Q.—Who were they? A.—Mrs. Ann Middlebrook—she has a middle name, but I have forgotten it—of Connecticut; I think, of Bridgeport; she is the only lady whose name I can now recall; I recall her because I had a conversation with her.

Q.—You were introduced to the other ladies? A.—Introduced to quite a number, but that is the only one I can recall, and to quite a number of gentlemen also.

Q.—Well, can you give me the names of any of the gentlemen who were there? A.—Albert Brisbane, Stephen Pearl Andrews, and a Mr. Bacon—think the name was Bacon—of Worcester; I am not certain about his name, but I remember he was the one to whom Mrs. Woodhull introduced me as the gentleman who had introduced the woman's suffrage resolutions at the Framingham Convention; there were others there, whose names have passed from my mind; there were gentlemen there from different parts of the country.

Q.—About what time did you reach Mrs. Woodhull's house on that occasion? A.—Between 8 and 9 o'clock—nearer 8 than 9, I should think.

Q.—And you left shortly after 10? A.—Sometime between 10 and 11; it was later than I was aware of.

Q.—And you had been there in the morning preceding that evening? A.—No, I met Mrs. Woodhull at her office, then in Broadway; it was there that I was introduced to her by Mr. Cummings.

Q.—You had never been at her house before that evening? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And had never been introduced to her before that day? A.—Never met her at all.

Q.—Had you noticed anything of her public career at that time? A.—Not much.

Q.—Anything, I say? A.—Oh, yes.

Q.—You knew her position upon the question of woman's suffrage? A.—I knew she was a woman's suffragist, and, as I understood it, the head of the New-York party—

Q.—The New-York party? A.—As distinguished from the Boston party.

Q.—Of suffragists? A.—Of suffragists.

Q.—Had you read any of her publications prior to that? A.—I do not think I had; she gave me a volume of her speeches, and I have it now.

Q.—I did not ask you that; had you heard any of her addresses prior to that? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And then you knew nothing of her special tenets prior to that upon this subject? A.—Oh, yes, I did; from what I had seen in the papers about her I had an idea.

Q.—I did not ask you that? A.—Oh, yes, you did.

Q.—No, I did not? A.—I understood your question to be that.

Q.—I asked you if you knew anything about her particular tenets prior to that? A.—Nothing to my knowledge—nothing except by hearsay.

THE OCCASION OF HIS COMING TO NEW-YORK.

Q.—What was the occasion of your coming to New-York at that time? A.—My impression is I was here several times during the Summer; it is too vague an impression.

Q.—Now, my dear Sir, please answer me as a lawyer. What was the occasion of your coming to New-York at that time? A.—I could not tell you with absolute certainty.

Q.—I understood you to answer Mr. Evarts that it was in connection with some political movement. A.—No; but having occasion to come here—

Q.—Didn't I understand you to say that; A.—Well, you may have understood, and you may have misunderstood me.

Mr. Evarts—He said "having occasion to come here."

Mr. Beach—Wait a moment, Mr. Evarts. [To witness]—You did not say, then to Mr. Evarts, in answer to Mr. Evarts, that you came here in connection with any political movement? A.—No, Sir; I said—

Q.—Well, that answers the question, Sir; you did not say so? A.—I didn't say I came here—

Q.—Then you did not come here in connection with any political movement? A.—I did come in connection with it, but not expressly for it.

Q.—You came in connection with what political movement? A.—Well, what is called the Labor Reform movement in Massachusetts.

Q.—How did you come here in connection with it—for what purpose? A.—I will tell you. Before the convention was held I had told Mr. Cummings, who was Chairman of the State Committee, and some others, that I did not propose to take any active part further in the movement, as I had done during the two previous years. After the convention was held Mr. Cummings proposed to me and Mr. Phillips—Mr. Wendell Phillips, who was a candidate for Governor that year on that ticket—proposed to bring on Mrs. Woodhull and Mr. Tilton to make public addresses in Massachusetts in behalf of the movement; he thought if he could get them on that they would produce a very great effect, if they came to Massachusetts.

Q.—On behalf of the movement? A.—Yes, Sir; Mr. Phillips demurred to it and the matter was left, as the result of the conversation, to me, and as I was coming to New-York pretty soon, and Mr. Cummings was to be here, says I, "I will go and see Mrs. Woodhull, and perhaps see Mr. Tilton, too, and see what the result of a personal interview with them may be."

Q.—Then a portion of your design in coming to New-York was to see Mrs. Woodhull and Mr. Tilton in regard to their advocacy in Massachusetts of this labor movement? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How came you to be introduced by Mr. Cummings to Mrs. Woodhull? A.—Because Mr. Cummings was Chairman of the committee, and it was for him that I made this appointment.

Q.—You met him here by appointment? A.—Well, we were both here on other matters; he was connected with—

Q.—I didn't ask that. A.—Being here, we met there by appointment.

Q.—You went with him to Mrs. Woodhull upon this subject. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—For the purpose of an introduction to her? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And she invited you to visit her house the following evening, when she said she would have Mr. Tilton there? A.—Said that Mr. Tilton would be there, and she would like to introduce me to him. She said there was a gathering there in her office of some directors or trustees of Managing Committee of the American Association of Spiritualists, of which she was President, and they would be there.

Q.—Of which who was President? A.—Mrs. Woodhull was President. I may have given the name of the association wrong, but it was some association that either had held, or was about to hold, a convention in Chicago, and these ladies and gentlemen—

Q.—Well, I did not ask anything about that. While you were that evening at the house of Mrs. Woodhull did you have a conversation with others besides her and Mr. Tilton? A.—Yes.

Q.—With whom? A.—Mr. Brisbane.

FINANCE AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Q.—What was the topic of that conversation? A.—Finance. I elicited his views of finance and gave him mine, somewhat.

Q.—What were his views? A.—It is rather difficult to answer that question.

Q.—I suppose so. A.—He gave his views on it very considerably.

Q.—I didn't ask that. I asked what they were? A.—I could not remember what they were. I know they struck me as being very fanciful.

Q.—I didn't ask that. Can you give me anything he said upon that subject? A.—O, yes, I remember—

Q.—Well, let's have it. A.—He was for having a general system of loans upon the public credit. That is about the only recollection left in my memory of that conversation.

Q.—Can you give me somewhat of the form of his expression in communicating that idea. A.—No, I cannot.

Q.—How long did you have a conversation with him? A.—O, that occupied perhaps ten minutes, perhaps fifteen.

Q.—In fifteen minutes you received his views upon that subject, and communicated yours? A.—So far as it bore upon his views.

Q.—That, you think, occupied fifteen minutes? A.—It might have been, and might not so much.

Q.—Did you converse with any other gentlemen? A.—Yes.

Q.—Who? A.—I conversed with this Worcester gentleman—whose name was Bacon, I think—in regard to Massachusetts politics.

Q.—What was the substance of that conversation? A.—Woman suffrage resolution. The first and principal point was, that by introducing that he thought the vote would be less by thousands. I told him I thought it was very doubtful whether the vote would run up or down.

Q.—What else passed between you upon that subject? A.—We had some conversation in regard to the candidates.

Q.—What was it? A.—Mr. Chamberlain had been nominated for Governor, and the question was of his candidature, whether he would withdraw. I told him the very fact that Mr. Chamberlain had lost once, three years before, and got 14,000 votes, would be a drawback to the ticket this time, and he would not get as many.

Q.—What else? A.—I don't recollect anything in particular, except I know there were other things said there.

Q.—Did you converse with any one else? A.—Miss Claflin, I remember.

Q.—What was that? A.—I don't remember any topic, except the subject of a regiment of which she was then a Colonel, or had been Colonel; she was in the military movement. [Laughter.]

Q.—What was said, I ask you? A.—I don't recall much of that, except I remember referring to one or two historical incidents.

Q.—Who? A.—I referred to Queen Eleanor; says I, "She went to Palestine with a band of troops, called 'Queen Eleanor's Guard;'" indulged in some jocose remarks.

Q.—I want the benefit of them. A.—I cannot recall all of them; I gave you that.

Q.—Is that all you recollect of your conversation with Miss Claflin? A.—Yes, I don't recall anything else.

Q.—Do you recollect any conversation with any one else except Mrs. Woodhull and Mr. Tilton on that evening? A.—I had some conversation with Col. Blood.

Q.—What was that? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with any one else? A.—No one but Mrs. Woodhull that I recollect—yes, I did have some conversation with Mrs. Middlebrook.

Q.—Well, what was that? A.—I spoke of a lecture which I had seen of hers.

Q.—What was said about it? A.—That I don't recall; some complimentary allusion.

Q.—I ask you what was said? A.—That I don't recollect.

Q.—Let that answer suffice. A.—Will you give me again the positions occupied by yourself, Mrs. Woodhull, and Mr. Tilton at the time of the conversation which you have related? A.—Mr. Tilton sat upon the lounge or sofa directly opposite to where I sat and where Mrs. Woodhull sat—directly opposite to us—in the parlor.

Q.—Did you sit on a chair or on a lounge? A.—I sat on a chair.

Q.—And Mrs. Woodhull on a chair? A.—On a chair.

Q.—With a small ladies' table between you? A.—Yes, Sir; one or two books on the table, I remember.

Q.—Was Mrs. Woodhull nearer to you than to Tilton or about equally distant? A.—Very much closer; she and I were separated only by the table—about a foot apart.

Q.—Was she or you further from Mr. Tilton? A.—About the same distance; perhaps, if anything, she might be further from him than from me, but it didn't differ a foot.

Q.—She was a foot from you? A.—Yes, Sir; we were both—

Q.—I understood you to say that Mr. Tilton was about the same distance from you that he is now, during the conversation? A.—Not more than that.

A.—And Mrs. Woodhull being within a foot of you, she was as near to Mr. Tilton as to you?

Mr. Evarts—You misunderstand the witness.

Mr. Beach (to the witness)—Mr. Evarts says you misunderstand.

Witness—No, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—He does.

Mr. Beach—He repeats that you did.

Mr. Evarts—The question was, whether Mr. Tilton was nearer to Mr. Cowley or to Mrs. Woodhull?

Q. (By Mr. Beach)—You understood me to ask whether Mrs. Woodhull was as near to Mr. Tilton as to you? A.—Yes, Sir; I think she was; there couldn't have been but trifling difference; there was but very slight difference, if any, in the distance between Mrs. Woodhull and Mr. Tilton on the one hand and the distance between Mr. Tilton and myself on the other.

Q.—You understood me to ask you the question, whether Mrs. Woodhull was nearer to you than she was to Mr. Tilton, didn't you? A.—That was one question some distance back.

Q.—That is the question and the only question I have asked you. A.—Oh, no.

Q.—Well, now, how was it? Was Mrs. Woodhull sitting nearer to you or to Mr. Tilton? A.—Very much nearer to me. That I have stated before.

Mr. Beach—No; you did not.

Mr. Evarts—Well, there is a misunderstanding.

Mr. Beach—That is all very well. We can see that without your aid.

Q.—Was any one sitting with Mr. Tilton upon the lounge where he sat? A.—I think the first part of the conversation Mrs. Middlebrook sat on a chair near the lounge, not on the lounge.

Q.—Was it near the end of the lounge? A.—Near the end of the lounge; yes, Sir.

Q.—Did any one else sit on the lounge close by him? A.—Not that I remember.

Q.—Is your memory so accurate that you can say there was not? A.—I could not; that is, that there was no one there at any time during the conversation; I couldn't say that.

Q.—Did Mrs. Woodhull and Mr. Tilton occupy these relative positions during the conversation that you have related? A.—During the conversations of which Mr. Evarts interrogated me?

Q.—Yes. A.—Not during the whole evening.

Q.—During the whole of the conversations which you have given on the direct examination? A.—Yes, Sir. Well, I gave parts of different conversations. The company divided repeatedly into small groups.

Q.—That is not the point. I want to know this—whether during the conversations which you give between yourself and Mrs. Woodhull and Mr. Tilton, and which you suppose was heard by Mr. Tilton, these parties occupied the respective positions you have now given? A.—Well, during the conversations that related to Mrs. Tilton or Mr. Beecher they did.

Q.—Well, didn't you— A. (continuing)—The other part, the first part of the conversations relating to Lowell, was in the early part of the evening; and I am pretty certain that between that and the other which followed that there was one or two separations, breaking up into small coteries.

Q.—What were the relative positions of the parties during the conversations in regard to Lowell? A.—Mr. Tilton—taking them one at a time—Mr. Tilton occupied very much of the evening the same position. Mrs. Woodhull moved about a good deal. She was at this table a good deal and moved away a good deal.

Q.—I am asking you what was the position of yourself, of Mrs. Woodhull, and of Mr. Tilton at the time of this conversation concerning Lowell? A.—Mrs. Woodhull then sat in a chair a little away from the table—that is, a little distance from the position which I have described as having been occupied by her; later in the evening still nearer, on another chair on the other side, very near in the same position occupied during the conversations relating to Mr. Beecher.

Q.—Where were you? A.—I was at the end of the table; I think I sat there when the conversation first began, and then took another seat.

THE CONVERSATIONS WHICH OCCURRED.

Q.—Relate that conversation—all the conversations that occurred there while you occupied that position, so far as you are able? A.—I can't do that.

Q.—You can't do it as far as you are able? A.—Oh, I can do that.

Q.—Well, answer my question? A.—I remember handing her the book.

Q.—What book? A.—The history of Lowell; and she said that she was very much interested in Lowell, and expected to come there to lecture—would like to come there to lecture; but she said that she had seen only a few days before that a paragraph in a newspaper giving regulations of the mills of Lowell in regard to the factory girls, and wondered that any girl of spirit would submit to such regulations, requiring them to be in the house at a certain hour, depriving them of the control of their own movements, outside of the mill. I remember that was the way it began.

Q.—I want you to tell me how it progressed and ended. A.—Well, I can only give you fragments of it.

Q.—If that is the best we can get, we will take that. A.—I remember asking Mr. Tilton if he had ever lectured there, and he answered that he had not, according to my recollection; and about that time I made some remark about Mr. Tilton; I don't remember what it was—the exact language.

Q.—No; the substance of it. A.—No, I can't give you that; all I remember is that some remark was made which led Mrs. Woodhull to correct a misapprehension in the remark, which led me to infer that Mr. Tilton had ever been a clergyman; in fact, I had been under the impression that he had been at one time.

Q.—Never mind what impression you had been under; go on. A.—Then, the next to that which I recollect was my remarks that these regulations really were very useful, that they had been devised for the factory first started at Waltham, and had been transferred from Waltham to Lowell, and from Lowell to Lawrence and other places, except Fall River, and the result was that the standard of morality was generally considered higher in those places where this restriction existed than in Fall River, where there was no such system; she said, "This is all a part of this same system, that the woman is inferior to man;" and I remarked that, morality growing out of virtue, most people depended more upon exemption from temptation than any innate virtue of their own, and that these regulations generally protected their morality, inasmuch as it exempted them in a great measure from temptation; and she said that the only true way was to treat women and men just alike; let them learn habits of self-dependence and self-reliance; to take care of themselves; they would tumble sometimes, and so would men, and they would learn by experience to take care of themselves; Mr. Tilton joined in that.

Q.—What did he say? A.—He said: "It's all a part of the same system; women are treated as inferiors."

Mr. Evarts (looking at the clock, which indicated 1:05)—It is after one.

Mr. Beach continued, regardless of the interruption.

Q.—Was that all the conversation in regard to it? A.—I don't, at this moment, recollect any more of it. I think Gen. Butler was mentioned in that conversation as a resident of Lowell—his identification with the corporations.

Q.—If there was anything concerning Lowell or its factories or corporations, please state it now. A.—I don't recall it now, except I know there was more. I don't recall it.

Q.—You have given all you recall in regard to it upon this cross-examination? A.—I think I have. I may have omitted something.

Q.—Do you recollect a remark being made by Mr. Tilton in the course of that conversation that these same regulations ought to be equally applied to boys as to female children? A.—No, I don't.

Q.—Well? A.—I do not.

Q.—You say a remark was made by Mrs. Woodhull that male children should receive the same treatment as female children? A.—She wasn't speaking of children, but adults; these regulations applied to adults.

Q.—You say she didn't make the remark in connection with these female regulations. A.—Yes, but the remark she made applied to the adult regulations.

Q.—Was the remark made that these same regulations ought to be applied equally to males as to females; that no distinction should be made? A.—I don't remember that it was; but still there were so many things—

Q.—Didn't you state a moment ago that Mrs. Woodhull advanced that opinion? A.—No, not that the regulations should apply to both; that both males and females should all be treated alike with one uniform rule.

Q.—Wasn't that while you were discussing these regulations? A.—It was in connection with the regulations.

Mr. Beach (to the Court)—That is all upon this subject, Sir. I can proceed.

The Court—The Court will now take a recess.

Mr. Beach—Till a quarter past two? [It was now ten minutes past one.]

The Court—Till a quarter after two o'clock.

And the Court took a recess accordingly.

AFTER RECESS.

After recess Mr. Beach said: Shall I proceed, Sir?

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Cowley was recalled.

Q.—Mr. Cowley, what was the regulation of the factories in Lowell about which this conversation led? A.—The principal regulation was that relating to the hours; the hour at least in the evening at which boarding-houses closed, and prior to which the boarders in the house must be in their houses.

Q.—What was the hour? A.—Nine o'clock.

Q.—The boarding-house to be closed? A.—The boarding-house to be closed and no one admitted after 10 o'clock.

Q.—All persons were to be in at 9 o'clock? A.—The regulation required them to be there, and required the boarding-house keepers to lock the door at 10 o'clock.

Q.—Did you understand that regulation to apply to males as well as females? A.—They don't have males in the boarding-houses.

Q.—Then there were female factory employes in the boarding-houses? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—It was a restriction upon females? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And was there any qualification to that regulation? A.—I don't know that there is.

Q.—You don't know that there was? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was there any penalty attached to the violation of the regulation? A.—No, except this, that if such an occurrence was repeated several times they would be discharged from the corporation and the boarding-houses.

Q.—Discharge for a violation of the regulation, then, was attended with loss of the service? A.—A single violation was attended by no other consequence as far as I know than this, that they should have to find out quarters for that night, and if the violation were repeated—

Q.—It resulted in a discharge? A.—It resulted in a discharge.

Q.—Do you not recollect that in the course of that conversation the injustice of such a regulation as applied to females and not applied to male operatives was spoken of? A.—I don't remember anything; I think that was the subject of criticism, but I don't remember any particular remark bearing upon that.

Q.—I don't suppose that language was used, but was that the subject of remark and censure; that was the grievance? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was the next topic of conversation in which Mr. Tilton participated that you now recollect? A.—The next that I now recollect was the discourse which the gentleman gave there, and which Mr. Tilton reported phonographically; I would not say that there were no others, but I don't now recall any between these two.

Q.—At that portion of the conversation, did yourself, Mrs. Woodhull, and Mr. Tilton occupy the same positions you have given them in the preceding remarks? A.—Well, I have given two positions; which one do you refer to there?

Q.—Either of them? A.—The first one—the same that we occupied when we were discussing Lowell and its institutions—as near as I can remember.

Q.—You don't recollect the gentleman who acted as medium on that occasion? A.—I don't remember his name.

Q.—Do you recollect anything that he said? A.—Anything in the discourse?

Mr. Beach—Yes.

Witness—No; nothing definite; I remember—

Q.—How long was the revelation? A.—He must have occupied fifteen minutes or more in the mediumistic address.

Q.—And cannot you give me a phrase which he used in any part of the address? A.—I don't think I could give you a single one.

Q.—A single one? A.—I remember some things said after it and the subject of it.

Q.—I will get at what was the subject of it.

Witness—The subject of it was rhapsodical—

DISEMBODIED SPIRITS.

Mr. Beach—I did not ask you that. Now, what was the subject of it? A.—The condition of disembodied spirits, as near as I can recollect.

Q.—The subject was the condition of disembodied spirits? A.—And the communication—

Mr. Beach—I will get at that in one moment.

Witness—This is part of the answer to the question—and the communication between

Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton were living as husband and wife? A.—She said that.

FRAGMENTARY TESTIMONY.

Q.—Now, will you please begin the portion of the conversation which related to Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, and give it to me as near as you can, what occurred? A.—It was right in connection—

Q.—No, I don't want that. I ask you to begin again and let us have it? A.—I could not swear to the remark which last preceded that, nor the remark the last but one, nor the remark last but one following that.

Q.—That is, you cannot give a narrative in substantially the same form twice following? A.—I don't know that I could. I give you such fragments every time as occur to me.

Q.—Go on now, and gather up the fragments. [Laughter.] A.—I don't remember at this moment anything more in connection with Mr. Beecher.

Q.—Do you recollect anything more of this discussion or conversation in regard to this social revolution? A.—Oh, yes. She said that the whole system of treating women—dealing with them—was false; it started with the principle that woman was inferior to man, and she has such a training at school, from childhood to girlhood, and from girlhood to womanhood, that by our training she becomes inferior; she says she will not get to her true plane until she is treated from the beginning to the end as men are; to meet and bear the burdens, and take care of herself; I recollect I made this remark in that connection: "How much of this, after all, is a matter of education?" Says I, "look at the Hindoos; they are a very lively people, who are living under the domination of the British Crown, and their great grievance is that women are treated as equals—that they are recognized as proper subjects to be parties to actions and witnesses in court;" says I, "I understand all their published literature, so far as it bears on their grievances from Great Britain, relates to the wrong that Great Britain does by treating women as proper subjects for judicial jurisdiction, and for punishment for crimes, or to be brought in as witnesses in court;" says I, "After all, it is a matter purely of education;" I don't think that that occurred to me this morning; I remember I made those remarks in connection with the discussion.

Q.—Well. A.—Well, I don't know of anything at this moment—nothing strikes my memory at this moment.

Q.—Upon the subject of this social revolution? A.—No.

Q.—Or its connecting topics? A.—At this moment nothing occurs to me.

WHAT TILTON SAID.

Q.—Now, Sir, you have not said a word about Mr. Tilton—anything he said during the whole discussion. A.—Yes, I have.

Q.—No, Sir. A.—Certainly.

Q.—Not one word? A.—Mr. Tilton said that the whole system—he indorsed Mrs. Woodhull—

Q.—Wait one moment; I want you to tell me what he said. A.—I will tell you what he said.

Q.—Very well; let us have it. A.—I think I have told you.

Q.—You have not, Sir. In this last narration of the conversation you have not mentioned his name. Now you can supply the defect, if you want to. A.—Mr. Tilton said distinctly this, I remember, that the whole system of treating woman as man's inferior, having special regulations for them, was false, was erroneous from the beginning; that the only way to do was to treat the sexes exactly alike, as equals—coequals in all respects, as to laws, as to their legal rights, and that their relations, their sexual relations, should be determined by contract, and the Legislature should have no right to make any other relation than the parties made themselves by contract; they should make it by contract, and dissolve it by contract, and that any other relation, any depriving of the power to change that contract, to dissolve it, was an invasion of the reserved rights of the individual. That last expression he used repeatedly.

Q.—Anything else he said? A.—I related so much already I think I have related all that occurs to me at this moment.

Q.—About how long was this topic of the social relations under discussion? A.—It must have been under discussion as much as half an hour. Mrs. Woodhull talked very rapidly, and with animation.

Q.—Do you think you could use the language of any expression made by Mr. Tilton during that discussion? A.—Some detached expressions; I could not anything more than that.

Q.—Give me a detached expression. A.—I remember this expression, "that any laws on the subject of marriage or divorce which took away from individuals the power to regulate by their own will a contract, was an invasion of their reserved rights, a usurpation"—he used that expression.

Q.—Was the question discussed in that part of the conversation of the law of this State or of any State? A.—Oh, yes; the law of divorce.

Q.—The law of divorce was discussed? A.—I don't know whether you intend to include that in your question or not.

Q.—Well, yes. I was going to ask you about that. Was this feature of the law of the State of New-York, for instance, spoken of, which regards marriage as a civil contract? Was that talked of? A.—I think it was spoken of; your question recalls it to my mind; whether he mentioned it first, or whether I mentioned it, I don't remember, but I remember the comment on the fact that New-York had followed the English system, the adultery of the husband was not treated as a crime here in as the New-England States.

Q.—Well, do you recollect that the subject of divorce, as connected with the law of the different States upon that subject was mentioned? A.—Yes, that was mentioned. He said he was to lecture that Winter in Boston, on divorce; I think he was getting up a lecture on "Divorce;" I think he said he was going to give it in Boston. I remember he mentioned he had made an examination of the laws of the different States, and of the differences between the laws of the different States on the subject of divorce. I remember he mentioned this fact, that in some of the smaller German States, I think he mentioned the names, but I have forgotten them, there was a law to this effect, and he thought it a monstrously absurd one, that no divorce should be granted for any cause during the first year following marriage, nor after the expiration of the tenth year. I remember I thought I could see a reason for that law; that the reason for the first limitation was to require them, when they had made a marriage, to try to accommodate themselves to each other during one year, and after they had lived together ten years the further limitation was based upon the presumption that if they had lived together ten years they could live together twenty years or thirty years, or a lifetime. I think he made a note of the occurrence which I narrated this morning, in the connection of Chief Justice Chapman's theories.

Q.—Now, do you recollect whether or not, in the course of that conversation, he spoke of the contrast between the law of New-York upon the subject of divorce and the laws of New-England and of the Western States? A.—Yes; I cannot give you the remark he made, but I remember he did make some remark.

Q.—Do you recollect that he mentioned in that conversation that the laws of New-England and the Western States upon that subject were more rational, and natural, and just than the law of New-York? A.—I think he did; that they were a nearer approximation to right; he did not approve of them; he didn't speak of them as approving of them absolutely.

Q.—You are giving now your conclusions. I had rather you would give me what he said. A.—It is very difficult, but I can answer your question that he contrasted the laws of New-England and some of the Western States with the laws of New-York, and expressed preference for them rather than for the laws of New-York.

Q.—Are you quite sure that in relating these conversations you have not confounded your opinions or impressions derived from conversations with the conversations? A.—Well, I remarked before that that is a very difficult thing to do, not to, in some respects—

Q.—You are not certain, but you have mingled? A.—Of course, that is an embarrassment that I have, and there is the danger I have endeavored to avoid as much as possible.

Q.—But whether you have fallen into it or not you cannot say certainly? A.—It I have fallen into it I wish to correct it.

Q.—Are you certain whether you have or not? A.—On points where I have undertaken to give Mr. Tilton's language, when I have said that Mr. Tilton said this, or that Mr. Tilton said that, I know I have not confounded impressions with my own mind.

Q.—Have you given more than one expression which you remember having been used by Mr. Tilton? A.—It is very difficult.

Q.—Well, have you given more than one? A.—I don't know that I have; I have given but very few.

Q.—No, have you given more than one? A.—I don't remember anything now except what he spoke about—what I repeated.

Q.—You can answer the question. A.—Yes, I think I have given two.

Q.—What were they? A.—One was that all these laws on this subject which treated it otherwise than as a contract were an invasion of the reserved rights of the individual; another was when I related the experience of Chief Justice Chapman, I remember he exclaimed that the whole system was infamous. I remember he put this question: "How can any man justify a system which promotes and fosters such perjuries and frauds as these?" He said also, right in that connection: "How much better it would be to leave that with those parties to settle for themselves, rather than require them to go through the farce of a legal proceeding, fortified by the perjury which you have related?"

Q.—Was anything said on this feature of the subject—if marriage was a contract, to be regulated by contract of the parties; that either party could insist upon a performance of the contract, or, if it was broken, that either party could insist upon the breach of it? A.—Yes, Sir; there was something said on that subject.

Q.—And that was about the sentiment? A.—That was one of the opinions which Mr. Tilton expressed, leaving it to be settled by contract.

Q.—Leaving it to be settled by contract, and in the view which I have just expressed it to you, by the law as applicable to ordinary contracts? A.—I remember he put it in that form, that that would be very much preferable, but he also—

Q.—Now, you have answered my question, and unless you want to argue this matter— A.—I don't want to argue it.

Q.—Then content yourself with answering my question.

Mr. Evarts—He has a right to explain.

The Witness—I was going to say what Mr. Tilton said.

Mr. Beach—I did not ask you what Mr. Tilton said.

The Witness—I only—

Mr. Beach—As you are so anxious to do it you may. A.—I don't wish to have it put as a matter of interest on my part.

Q.—I think you manifested some. A.—You have been quite sharp in stopping me sometimes when I have overstepped the bounds, and I don't wish to overstep the bounds, and I don't mean to overstep the bounds.

THE MARRIAGE CONTRACT.

Q.—Now, did it occur to you in the course of that argument or discussion, that if parties entered into a contract of marriage, if either party insisted upon the maintenance of the contract, so long as it was unbroken, it could not be set aside? A.—I do not remember that in that form.

Q.—It did not occur to you in that light? A.—No; Mr. Tilton did not present it in that light.

Q.—I ask you if it occurred to you in that light—if marriage was a civil contract, matter of contract, that the contract must be maintained so long as it was fulfilled and either party insisted upon its being maintained—that did not occur to you? A.—Whether to my mind? How do you mean? Did that occur to my own mind, or did Mr. Tilton state that?

Q.—No, Sir; did that occur to your mind as one of the results of the proposition that marriage was a civil contract? A.—No, Sir; it occurs to my mind that that would not be the result.

Q.—How? A.—It occurs to my mind that that would not be the result.

Q.—That is, if a contract of marriage was entered into by parties and recognized by the law of the locality as a matter of contract, that that contract would not be upheld by the law so long as it was fulfilled or either party insisted upon its maintenance? A.—That is just what we have now, as I understand it; the result is that a man can run away or a woman can run away and the law cannot enforce the contract; the only specific remedy is divorce.

Q.—There is no specific performance? A.—The law provides for no specific performance of the marriage contract.

Q.—The law does not provide any means for enforcing the duties arising out of the marriage contract? A.—I know of none.

Q.—You know of none? A.—There is a penalty—that is divorce.

Q.—You do not know of any law that enforces the duty of a husband to take care of his family? A.—We have one in Massachusetts, and, I think now, since you put the question, I heard of one being enacted in New-York some time ago; we got one last year in Massachusetts.

Q.—Did you ever hear that it was a principle of English law that the duties of the marriage relation in that respect could be enforced? A.—No, Sir, I do not understand it to be a principle of the English law; what I do understand is, that where the marriage contract is entered into, and is not fulfilled, that there is a punishment for the breach of the contract; but nothing in the shape of a remedy enforcing specific performance.

Q.—I am not talking about specific performance now? A.—I thought you were.

Q.—You cannot put a bill in equity to force a man or woman to love? A.—Or to live together.

Q.—What? A.—Or to live together, if they won't do it.

Q.—Does not the law afford a remedy? A.—Yes, Sir, a penalty.

Q.—No; does not it afford other remedies besides a penalty? A.—A penalty? I understand the whole theory of the law of divorce—

Q.—I am not talking about the law of divorce. A.—Yes, you are.

Q.—No, I am not. A.—I am talking about the law of divorce.

Q.—Well, I am not. I am talking about the law of marriage. A.—I thought you were talking about the law of divorce.

Q.—Now, do not you understand that there are legal means by which the marital duty of the husband to support his wife and family can be enforced? A.—Oh, yes, that is another thing; I understand that part can be enforced.

Q.—Did you, in that conversation, notice any reference which was made to an essay of John Stuart Mill upon the subject of the "Subjection of Women?" A.—Yes, Sir; that was referred to.

Q.—It was talked of? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And was it in that connection, a matter of conversation that John Stuart Mill advocated social freedom in that respect, or condemned the subjection of woman to the supremacy of the man? A.—Well, I know that was Mill's position in that book, and that was referred to in this conversation by Mrs. Woodhull or Mr. Tilton.

Q.—You regard John Stuart Mill as a very eminent author and philanthropist? A.—Yes, Sir. I did not agree with him in everything.

Q.—It is unfortunate for him, although he is dead. A.—It is very unfortunate for him.

Q.—Now, do you recollect, Sir, that in that conversation the opinions of Chief Justice Chase upon that subject were talked of? A.—I could not say. I remember Chief Justice Chase's name was mentioned once or twice by Mr. Tilton, and very likely in that connection, but I do not recall it. I would not say that it was not, but I do not recall it.

Q.—Did you, at that time, understand that Chief Justice Chase was an advocate of woman suffrage. A.—Woman suffrage—I did; yes.

Q.—Yes. In that conversation, did you also understand that Mr. Greeley had been in early days—1868, 1867, 1869—had also been in favor of that movement? A.—No, I did not.

Q.—Woman suffrage? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—1848, I mean? A.—I never heard of it; may be so.

Q.—Various distinguished men, represented and known by you as favoring that idea, were referred to and spoken of? A.—Woman suffrage?

Q.—Yes. A.—Oh, yes.

Q.—Perhaps you were in favor of it? A.—I was.

Q.—Did you ever lecture on the subject? A.—Never.

Q.—Or upon the subject of social freedom? A.—Never.

Q.—Ever deliver a lecture in New-York? A.—Yes, Sir; never on that subject.

Q.—What was the subject? A.—I delivered a lecture on "Trades Unions and Labor," the same Summer.

Q.—In Third avenue? A.—No.

Q.—Where? A.—At Wood's grove; it was an out-door lecture; I don't know as I can give you the name.

Q.—In the course of that lecture, did you have occasion to commend Mrs. Woodhull? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you mention her? A.—No, Sir—never mentioned her in public.

Q.—Never mentioned her in that lecture? A.—Never.

Q.—You do not mean to say that you never mentioned her in public? A.—Never mentioned her in any public assemblage whatever—never had occasion to, even when I was counsel for her.

Q.—Counsel for her? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did you become counsel for her? A.—About a year after this conversation.

Q.—Well, we are getting a little off from the subject?

Mr. Evarts—He mentioned that in his direct examination.

Mr. Beach—I am aware he did. I will ask about it by and by. Now, Sir, will you proceed with any other conversation which you had that evening with Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull? A.—I think I have gone over everything.

Q.—I did not know whether you had or not? A.—I mentioned several things this morning; I think I have mentioned the same this afternoon.

Q.—I differ from you very greatly. It is not necessary for you to make a statement of that kind; it only imposes upon me the duty of dissenting from it? A.—That is unfortunate.

Q.—Yes, probably for me. You had a subsequent meeting at Mrs. Woodhull's? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How long after this first occasion? A.—Several weeks, but I could not state nearer than that.

Q.—About how many weeks—get it as near as you can? A.—Well, I think it was on the Sunday evening prior to the argument in the case of the Siren, but I am not sure about that.

Q.—What was that—pardon me? A.—I think it was on the Sunday evening prior to the date of the argument of the case of the Siren in the Supreme Court at Washington.

Q.—Oh, I do not know anything about that, and don't care anything about it? A.—Well, I fix it by that event.

Q.—Fix it in your own mind, but give me about the length of time this second interview was after the first? A.—Not less than three weeks—could not be more than four weeks, I should think.

Q.—That is near enough, Sir. A.—I am only giving you a vague—

Q.—I understand that, Sir; I accept that; I believe I omitted one subject; do you remember any occasion that evening when Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull conversed apart? A.—There were occasions when they did converse apart, but I do not recollect anything that was said; there was nothing that was apparently private.

Q.—No, nothing apparently private; there may have been remarks made as between themselves? A.—Yes, as between any other two in the company.

Q.—But nothing that attracted your attention? A.—Nothing that I remember at all.

Q.—Did you see them sitting together that evening? A.—There was nothing specially noticeable.

Q.—Just answer my question? A.—Sitting together?

Q.—Yes, sitting together? Do not you know what sitting together means? A.—If you mean sitting close by each other's side, I say no, but they were very near to each other repeatedly.

Q.—How near? A.—She sat on the lounge by him a short time, I remember.

Q.—How hear? A.—Within a foot of him.

Q.—Where were you? A.—I was in a chair very near to them—a few feet distant from them.

Q.—Conversing with them? A.—Not particularly with them any more than the others, but as much with them as with the others.

Q.—Did you notice any occurrence between them that evening? A.—None at all.

Q.—You noticed no more than ordinary salutations between them? A.—There was nothing in the language.

Q.—Just answer my question. A.—No, Sir.

AMOROUS GLANCES.

Q.—Did you notice any amorous glances? A.—I think I did.

Q.—You thought you did? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Please tell me their position when you thought you noticed that? A.—That was repeatedly.

Q.—Oh! now answer my question. A.—In various positions.

Q.—Well, give them to me. A.—In the position in which we conversed on Lowell and its institutions; in the position in which she related the Tilton-Beecher affair, and in other positions where they were; that was all that attracted my attention.

Q.—The amorous glances? A.—Yes, Sir, and the tones of the voice in which they addressed each other, more than anything that was said.

Q.—Now, can you give me some description or illustration of an amorous glance? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever practice one in your life? A.—I have made them.

Q.—Cannot you put one on for the occasion? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You cannot give any other description of it than that it was an amorous glance? A.—I cannot describe it to you.

Q.—Was it a sheepish kind of look? A.—No, Sir; there was nothing sheepish about it.

Q.—Were the eyes half closed? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What was the peculiar expression about the eye? A.—I cannot describe the physiognomy.

Q.—No, no; answer my question. Don't get—

Mr. Evarts—You asked him the question.

Mr. Beach—I did not ask him about the physiognomy. A.—I am answering you by telling you—

Q.—I am just putting you a question on a specific subject. A.—I am giving you a specific answer, or trying to.

Q.—I am sorry that you cannot be more fortunate in your effort. A.—I regret it.

Q.—I was limiting myself not to the general physiognomy of the countenance, but to the expression of the eye. A.—Well, Sir, I cannot describe to you what I mean.

Q.—I don't ask you to tell me what you cannot describe; can you give to me the expression of the eye? A.—No, I cannot.

Q.—You cannot do that; can you tell me whether the eye was fully open or partly closed? A.—I did not observe that it was closed at all, or that it was partially closed, or wholly closed.

Q.—Did you notice any change or any other feature of the countenance than the eye from its natural expression—its ordinary expression? A.—I cannot answer that.

Q.—Can't answer it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Then you can't say you noticed it if you can't answer it? A.—No. I can tell you this—

Q.—No, I don't want that, simply because it is not an answer to my question.

Mr. Evarts—It is an answer to your question.

Mr. Beach—No, it is not an answer to my question.

Mr. Evarts—Then don't shape the witness' answer to your question.

Mr. Beach—I don't assume to. I know what I am asking, but I want him to give me an answer to my question.

Q.—Now, Sir, can you give me any other—any description or any illustration of what you call an amorous glance, you now having confined it to the eye and the expression of the eye? A.—I don't confine it to the eye. I can't give it.

Q.—And then you undertake to say, without any change of feature other than the eye, without any—A.—I misunderstood my answer to your last question.

Q.—Did I? What was your answer? A.—I said I didn't limit it.

Q.—Didn't limit what? A.—I didn't limit the expression to the eye.

Q.—Upon what other feature was there any peculiar expression? A.—I can't answer you beyond this—

Q.—No; I didn't ask you that. My question to you was— A.—The expression of the eye is only a part of the expression of the whole face, of the whole man.

Q.—Now, I don't want a lecture on the subject. A.—I don't propose to deliver a lecture. I will try and give you an answer.

Q.—Now, can't we avoid this discussion by you? Understand the question as a lawyer, and answer it as a lawyer. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do let us try and do it. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, we have got all we can get of the eye; now, was there any other feature of the countenance in which you noticed any change different from the ordinary expression of Mr. Tilton? A.—Nothing as I can describe; it is too evanescent.

Q.—Nothing you can describe? A.—Nothing that can be described by me.

Q.—Didn't he have a gentle and loving smile on his lips? [Laughter.] A.—I didn't observe any special smile.

Q.—And yet you thought the glance was amorous? A.—I saw—

Q.—No. A.—Yes, Sir. I would rather put it in my language. If you want it in your own I will try and give it.

Q.—I don't want it in my words if they are not true, Sir. A.—They are true, Sir; but they don't express the whole truth as I would like to.

Mr. Beach—Your Honor, will you allow me to read a note which I have received from Mr. Fullerton?

Judge Neilson—Yes.

Mr. Beach occupied a few minutes in reading the note, after which the examination continued as follows:

Mr. Beach—What was I asking—the last question?

The Stenographer—"My words, if they are not true, Sir," &c.

Mr. Beach—I understand this was a flitting and evanescent expression of Mr. Tilton's face? A.—No, Sir, I didn't say that. I said that the expression of the countenance is evanescent and not for me to describe with my powers of description. I can tell it somewhat, but I can't analyze it.

Q.—Well, well, now how long did this expression continue on Mr. Tilton's countenance? A.—This expression?

Q.—Yes; this amorous glance? A.—The glance was a glance and was done with; it was the work of a moment; but what I said was this in answer to the question this morning; what I said now—

Q.—I didn't ask you what you said this morning? A.—Well.

Q.—Well what? A.—Well, Sir, you stopped me in answering your question as to what I saw and what I said.

Q.—No; I didn't ask you any such question as that? A.—Then there is no necessity for me answering.

Q.—I think not either. A.—If I have answered you, I am satisfied.

Q.—Now, was there anything else except these amorous glances that led you, in your direct examination, to say that these parties acted as if they were enamored of each other? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was it? A.—The tones of their voices as well as the glances of the eye, the expression of the eye.

Q.—Well, now, what was the character of the tones of Mr. Tilton's voice when they became enamored? A.—When they became enamored?

Q.—Yes, Sir; or enamoring? [Laughter.] A.—During the whole of the evening, when they addressed each other, when either one addressed the other, I observed there was a tenderness.

Q.—Oh! a tenderness; a tenderness in the tone? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Not in the subject upon which they spoke? A.—Oh, no; there was no love mentioned there by anybody. [Laughter.]

Q.—That is, there was a softness and gentleness in the tone? A.—Yes, Sir; that was not exhibited when they addressed other people. I observed that, Sir.

Q.—Well, from these two indications you undertake to express the judgment that Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull were enamored of each other? A.—Not from those alone, however; I had other things besides.

Q.—Let us have them, anything that occurred that you know? A.—The language that Mrs. Woodhull used to me about Mr. Tilton corroborated what I should have inferred.

Q.—Well, what language did she use to you about Mr. Tilton? A.—She told me that Mr. Tilton was the nearest approach to her ideal of a man that she had ever met—[laughter]—and I answered, "I think your estimate is reciprocated; I think that he reciprocates your estimate of him." That was the remark I made, and she said, "Indeed he does." [Laughter.]

Q.—Now, anything else? A.—I don't think there is anything else now that I can mention beyond that—yes, Sir, the enthusiasm which she displayed about his writing her life, and additional circumstances.

Q.—Well, Sir, now we will pass from that topic to the subsequent conversation some two or three weeks afterward.

Mr. Morris (to Mr. Beecher's lawyers)—I wish you would not talk so loud back there.

Mr. Shearman made some reply inaudible to the reporters.

MR. BEECHER ACCUSED OF PRACTICING FREE LOVE.

Mr. Beach—Some few weeks afterward, upon a Sunday evening, you called upon Mrs. Woodhull and met Mr. Tilton there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, what was that conversation? A.—I am unable to give any more than the fragment which I related this morning; but we did not have much of a conversation. My visit there was a very short one.

Q.—As I don't recollect that scattered fragment given this morning, I wish you would repeat it. A.—I will repeat it; shall I state the circumstances under which it was introduced, or go right to the subject itself?

Q.—I asked you for the conversation. A.—Mrs. Woodhull first adverted to Mr. Beecher's connection with the social revolution, and she said she was going to give a lecture in New-York soon; whether she gave me a proof of it there, or sent one to me subsequently, I do not remember.

Q.—I am asking for the conversation. A.—Well, I am coming to it.

Q.—I wish you would get at it directly. A.—She said Mr. Beecher was going to preside at the meeting, and I told her I didn't believe Mr. Beecher would, or rather that I doubted Mr. Beecher would consent to preside at a meeting where a lecture in favor of social freedom was to be delivered, and she said he would preside there. She said that Mr. Tilton had spoken with him about it, and that Mr. Tilton would bring him out. The only thing that Mr. Tilton said that I recollect is this: In reply to my doubt that Mr. Beecher would not appear he said that probably he would not make any speech indorsing free love, but he would make a few introductory remarks indorsing this question as a legitimate question for public discussion, and would indorse it so far as concerning any exercise by her of free speech on that question. That was the way Mr. Tilton limited it.

Q.—Well, have you given it all? A.—I don't remember any thing more—oh, it was said to me by Mrs. Woodhull, that if Mr. Beecher did not come out—I don't mean to say if he didn't introduce her at the lecture—but if he didn't come out on the side of the great revolution that was impending, that he would have to, and that he could not maintain himself, he could not sustain himself without doing it. That he was known as a believer in the principles of free love, as privately expressing his adoption of them, as privately practicing them, and that if he did not come out and identify himself with the friends of the cause he could not maintain himself.

THE PERSONS TO WHOM HE REPEATED THE CONVERSATIONS.

Q.—Now, Mr. Cowley, when did you first repeat these conversations after their occurrence? A.—Very shortly after their occurrence: I have talked with Mr. Cummings, who introduced me to Mrs. Woodhull, and I gave him the general substance; I didn't undertake to give a detailed narrative.

Q.—When was that? A.—That was very shortly afterward—I think it was within a week afterward.

Q.—Who was the next that you talked to? A.—I don't remember that I spoke to any one else for some time afterward: I remember talking with Mr. Sumner one afternoon, and he made some allusion to it, but I mentioned that I heard the story.

Q.—I don't want what was said, I want to know to whom you mentioned the fact of these conversations? A.—Mr. Sumner—Mr. Charles Sumner.

Q.—Did you detail to him the substance of that conversation? A.—No, only a general idea of it; he said—

Q.—No, never mind about that; I don't ask what was said. Who next? A.—I don't remember now—Charles Levi Woodward.

Q.—When was that? A.—When I went to Boston; it was within two or three days after the second interview.

Q.—Did you detail it to him? A.—No, not all; but generally the fact.

Q.—Well, who else? A.—Mr. Redpath.

Q.—When was that? A.—That was a long time afterward; I don't remember; I spoke of it to Mr. Redpath about the time of the Congregational Council, or Church court, when the matter was talked about in the newspapers.

Q.—Well, did you rehearse to him the details of the conversation? A.—Not the details; not at that time; in the course—while the trial—while the ecclesiastical court was sitting, or ecclesiastical committee was sitting, last Summer, in July or August—it may have been September—while the papers were full of paragraphs about the ecclesiastical committee, Gen. Butler and Mr. Redpath were going up to Lowell together, I mentioned to Mr. Redpath—

Q.—Who is Mr. Redpath? A.—A journalist, and a manager of a lyceum.

Q.—Where does he reside? A.—He resides at Norwich, and has his business in Boston. He is now at Washington, I think—clerk of some committee. I repeated to him only the general outline.

Q.—The general outline? A.—Only the general fact.

Q.—I want to get at the time when you repeated to any one the particulars of this conversation. A. (hesitatingly)—I must reflect on that. I have mentioned it since the investigations generally.

Q.—I understand. I am not asking you about that. A.—I don't remember that I ever gave anybody a detailed report of that conversation until—I don't think I did to anybody until July last. I then gave it to two gentlemen by the name of Hunt, the publishers of the Lowell *Times*, and I wrote an article on the subject, which they published. I think that is the first time I ever gave any coherent detailed report of this conversation.

Q.—In that article did you undertake to give the details of the conversation? A.—No; I gave some of the incidents; I will send you a copy of the article if you would like it.

Mr. Beach—I have no particular desire for the article; still, I am indebted to you for the courtesy of the offer.

Witness—I gave them an article about as long as I thought a newspaper would use.

HOW HE FIRST CAME TO KNOW HE WOULD BE A WITNESS.

Q.—How did you first come to know that you would be wanted as a witness in this case? A.—My law partner, Mr. Allen, is a nephew of Oliver Johnson; last Summer when the statements of Messrs. Tilton and Moulton were published containing—

Mr. Beach (interrupting)—Never mind what they contained.

Witness (continuing)—Containing certain matters, I called Mr. Allen's attention one night—

Mr. Beach—I am not asking for any communications that passed.

Witness (continuing)—I beg your pardon; I stated it to him

Q.—Stated it to whom? A.—Mr. Allen; Mr. Moulton's testimony came in the *Tribune;* I called his attention again to it, and he said—

Mr. Beach (promptly)—No, no!

Mr. Evarts (to the witness)—You are asked solely about how you came to be a witness? A.—Through his indicating to Mr. Johnson, I presume, what I said.

Q.—When did you first receive any notice that you would be wanted as a witness? A.—I had a note from Mr. Shearman about a month ago; it may have been a little less.

Q.—That was the first intimation you had that you would be required as a witness? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And that came to you through a letter? A.—A letter from Mr. Shearman.

Q.—Did you reply to that letter? A.—I did.

Q.—And when did you come on? A.—Night before last.

Q.—With whom have you had interviews on the subject of your conversation? A.—Here?

Q.—Yes. A.—Mr. Evarts, Mr. Tracy, Mr. Hill, Mr. Shearman; Mr. Shearman first.

Q.—You made no memorandum, or memoranda, of this conversation? A.—Not the slightest, except on the tablet of my brain.

Q.—Except where? A.—On the tablet of the brain.

Q.—Yes, on the tablet of your brain. That is difficult of transcription; I can't get at that. You made none anywhere else? A.—I never made any.

Q.—Then your relation of these conversations is founded entirely upon your general recollection of them? A.—Well, some of the things were so striking I couldn't forget them.

Mr. Beach—I didn't ask you that.

Witness—I think I answered your question.

Mr. Beach—I think you did not.

Q.—My question is whether your narrative of these conversations is founded exclusively on your recollection? A.—Of course it is founded on recollections, not "general recollections." You qualified your question.

HIS CANDIDATURE FOR OFFICE.

Q.—You mentioned, I think, Sir, to Mr. Evarts, that you were a candidate for the office of Attorney General of Massachusetts? A.—I did, Sir; I twice had that misfortune.

Q.—Well, did you ever encounter the greater misfortune of holding the office? A.—No, Sir; there never was any possibility of it, running on a third party.

Q.—What third party was that? A.—That was the Labor Reform Party.

Q.—Then you led a forlorn hope? A.—Yes, Sir; I took a partially repudiating movement. I took the nomination, but expressed my entire objection to moving in that line; but my objections were disregarded.

Mr. Beach—Happily for Massachusetts.

Q.—How many votes did you get? A.—More than anybody else on the ticket—14,000.

Q.—How happened it that you failed? A.—Because there were two regular parties running in opposition, each of them polling a vote several times larger than ours.

Q.—Were you not, then, elected according to the law in Massachusetts? A.—They don't elect the lowest candidates there. [Great laughter, which, however, was speedily checked.]

Q.—As it happened that you were the highest candidate, why did it not elect you? A.—I was the highest on that ticket; but there were two others ahead of me, among the scattering votes, about ten thousand.

Q.—You were the highest on the ticket on which you ran? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Not the highest for the office? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—I misunderstood you, and gave you the occasion for a happy joke. When was it that you ran on that occasion? A.—In 1869 and 1870.

Q.—In both years? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You have been a practicing lawyer for about nineteen years, I understand? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And where has your practice been conducted? A.—In Lowell, chiefly—Lowell more than anywhere else. I have had an office in Boston since I came home from the Navy at the close of the war.

HE WAS AT ONE TIME CHARGED WITH A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

Q.—Did you ever have any personal legal difficulties? A.—Yes, Sir: several of them.

Q.—Well, were they connected in any degree with charges of criminal offense? A.—One was what purported to be charges of criminal offense; I never could get it tried; it accomplished its purposes in going through the newspapers.

Q.—Are you the guardian of a lady confined in an insane asylum? A.—No, Sir; I am a guardian of a lady who is living in Lowell, but who is not in any insane asylum.

Q.—And never was? A.—Never was; I have been guardian of several insane persons: there is only one man that I remember of: never one that was in any insane asylum with my guardianship.

Q.—You say that no person for whom you was guardian, no woman for whom you was guardian, was ever confined in an insane asylum? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you arrested for the charge or offense of perjury? A.—No, Sir; I never was charged with perjury by anybody.

Q.—Were you upon a charge of false pretences connected with a woman? A.—Never; I never was arrested on any charge except a charge of libel, in accusing a man of forgery—the man who has sent you these papers, I presume. [A laugh.]

Q.—Who was it? A.—Lawrence McLaughlin.

Q.—Who? A.—Lawrence McLaughlin.

Q.—Sent me what papers? A.—The papers I see before you; it is the paper I understood was to be sent here by McLaughlin.

Q.—What paper? A.—It is the copy of the matter to which you refer—the charge of fraud.

A.—Copy of what? A.—Copy of the record of the charge of fraud made against me.

Q.—Copy of the indictment? A.—Yes, Sir; it is the one to which I refer; I never could get it tried.

Q.—Was it not a charge of false pretenses practised upon a woman? A.—No, Sir; you said an insane woman.

Mr. Beach—No, I did not.

Witness—You said I was the guardian of an insane woman.

Mr. Beach—I did not.

Witness—There was a charge of fraud.

Mr. Beach—Practiced on a woman, I said. A.—There was a woman and a man, an abortionist, and the woman was the nurse of his patients, and they united in an allegation, but it was false, and I could not get it tried; it was gotten up for publication in the newspapers; it was brought up and published in the newspapers, and then *nolle prossed.*

Q.—An indictment was found? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Laurie A. Farrington, was that the name? A.—Yes, Sir, she is the one.

Q.—Laurie A. Farrington—is that the name? A.—Yes, Sir; the nurse of the patients of Dr. James F. Harmon and Isaac F. Morse, who are the moving parties in that; I do not mean to say she was the nurse of Morse's patients.

Q.—You say it got into the newspapers? A.—Yes, Sir, and that was what they wanted: I had a quarrel with Isaac F. Morse, the District Attorney, and he entered into a conspiracy with Dr. Harmon, the abortionist, and Laurie Farrington, the nurse of the patients, and they got up this prosecution.

Q.—Were you present when that conspiracy was formed? A.—No, Sir; but I know it.

Q.—How do you know it? A.—By their confessions, and since then asking my forgiveness.

Q.—Who? A.—Laurie Farrington, her husband, Dr. Harmon, and his son.

Q.—Did you ever proceed against them for malicious prosecution? A.—No, Sir; I dropped it when they dropped it.

Q.—They confessed they had sworn falsely against you in obtaining the indictment? A.—They apologized to me for having been roped in by Morse into the conspiracy.

Q.—That explanation involved the fact that they had sworn falsely to the jury? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You did not proceed against them? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Nor against the District Attorney? A.—No; I proceeded against him in another way; I followed him up to last year.

Q.—How? A.—I followed him up in the newspapers, and got a legislative investigation and had him exposed.

Mr. Beach—Wait a minute.

Q.—Was this accusation of keeping a woman in an insane asylum, or in some insane institution, who was not insane, discussed in the newspapers at all? A.—No, Sir; no such accusation was ever made against me; no such accusation was ever made against me by anybody so far as I ever knew.

Q.—Did you ever have any difficulty in Washington at any time? A.—Never.

Q.—None as connected with pensions or soldiers' claims? A.—Never, Sir; I had a difficulty in getting some case where I was counsel.

Mr. Beach—I do not want to go more than is necessary in this case. What was your station in the Navy? A.—I was on the staff of Admiral Dahlgren, who was Judge Advocate.

Mr. Beach—I believe that is all, Sir.

RE-EXAMINED BY MR. EVARTS.

Q.—Mr. Cowley, who is this McLaughlin that you spoke of? A.—He was a man who, on the confession of his accomplices, committed murder on one occasion.

Mr. Beach—Is that proper, Sir, to be stated here?

Q.—What is his position now? A.—He is now under indictment, or four indictments for forgery.

Q.—Now pending? A.—Now pending.

Mr. Morris—What have we got to do with McLaughlin here, Sir?

Mr. Pryor—We never heard of him.

Mr. Evarts—We will go on.

Mr. Morris—We will not go on.

Mr. Evarts—I understand now who McLaughlin is.

Mr. Morris—I guess we won't have anything more to do with him.

The Court—That is enough.

Mr. Morris—What has he got to do with the case?

The Court—Did not Mr. Beach ask about him?

Mr. Morris—We have evidence here that there is no such person.

Mr. Evarts—We will see.

Witness—I heard of it from him some two weeks ago.

Mr. Evarts—Now, Sir, how long ago was this alleged difficulty in your conduct that was the subject of indictment? A.—In 1857.

Q.—Eighteen years ago? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you were then a young lawyer in Lowell? A.—Yes, Sir; the first year after I was admitted to practice; if I had not been young, I should not have been involved or have anything to do with such people.

Q.—What was the accusation against you? A.—I never could make it out, except that it was the general allegation that I had gotten $100 for services for which I ought not to have had anything.

Q.—Was it in regard to your receipt of a lawyer's fee of $100 from this man and woman—was it not? A.—Yes, Sir, while I had been concerned in seeking to prevent a prosecution against them for perjury.

Q.—Yes. A.—And conspiracy against the Judge of the Lowell Police Court.

Q.—Now, for that you were subjected to an indictment, were you not? A.—Yes, Sir; I don't remember that I was called to answer; I heard of it through the newspapers, and went up and saw it, and I presume that is a copy of it.

Q.—Now, Sir, what happened to your indictment? A.—It was

The New York Times:

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HENRY V.—Mr. George Reynold, Mr. Frederick Thorne, Mr. Charles Calvert, Miss Berthe Girardin.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE SHAUGHRAUN—Mr. J. B. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND—Mme. Adelaide Ristori.

PARK THEATRE.—GIROFLE-GIROFLA (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Minetti, Mlle. Dorei, M. Duplan.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BOWERY THEATRE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY NIGHT—UPKERTTAS—SKETCHES. Matinee.

ROBINSON HALL.—MINSTRELSY AND NEGRO COMICALITIES.

BARNUM'S HIPPODROME.—GREAT TROTTING AND RUNNING RACES.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No.* 1,257 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from* 4 *A. M. to* 9 *P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at* 4 *A. M.* ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

We had no doubt when the Bounty bill passed the House that it would be made a count in the Democratic indictment against the Republican Party. The bill was, as our readers are aware, supported by the votes of some of the most prominent Democrats in the House. But it was not to be expected that this fact would save the *World*, for instance, from trying to saddle the bill on the Republicans. We hardly know whether to ascribe it to unfairness or ignorance, when that paper ignores the votes given to the Bounty bill by such men as COX, ELDREDGE, RANDALL, ROBINSON, and SAYLER. Perhaps it goes upon the theory, which is not improbably correct, that these ingenuous Democrats voted for the measure in order to put the responsibility upon the Republicans, and not because they favored it. Such a course is not unprecedented. We remember very distinctly a vote to recousider the salary grab, when once defeated, which the Democrats largely supported, and which, if defeated, would have killed the scheme. Such conduct is cowardly, but it is characteristic. We do not propose, however, that the Democrats shall take much by misrepresentation as to the Bounty bill, and shall expose it every time it is repeated. The *World* is not less disingenuous in spirit, though technically correct, when it says that the Bounty bill passed both Houses of Congress. It was voted in the Senate to lay the Conference Committee's report on the table, and that vote, which was very large, was intended to kill the bill, and it was supposed that it had done so.

Under the appearance of a simple discussion of a question of order, the Senate yesterday disposed of a matter of considerable importance. A proposition being made by POWELL CLAYTON to send a committee to the Indian Territory to examine into the condition of the inhabitants with reference to a civil Government, objection was made by Senator FERRY, of Connecticut, (one of the most vigilant members of the Senate,) to the consideration of the motion. The objection was based on the ground that the motion related to legislative business, whereas the Senate was met purely for executive business. The Senate finally sustained the objection by a strong vote—39 to 22. In doing so, they brought to grief a very neat little scheme for advancing the interest of the land-grant railroad companies. These bodies, feeling that the field of civilization on this continent is dreadfully contracted, desire to run several railway lines through the Indian Territory. This they are forbidden to do so long as the Indians maintain their tribal relations. When these are abandoned, the railroad companies will acquire a legal title to some 25,600 acres of land for every mile of their roads, and they are proportionately zealous in extending the blessings of a civil Government to the unfortunate red men.

The Hawaiian reciprocity treaty was yesterday reported to the Senate, with some few unimportant amendments. It is tolerably well understood that the immediate commercial advantages claimed for the treaty have not been the sole end sought in its negotiation. The islands are regarded by many of our public men as very valuable to the United States, on account of the facilities they afford for a naval station. For many years it has been an object of interest in the State Department, even when in Democratic hands, to secure a substantial hold upon the islands. The native population is, from one cause and another, gradually wasting away. It is argued that the best method of protecting American interests in that quarter is to establish such free commercial intercourse as will encourage the emigration of Americans to the islands. There is much force in this argument, and there seems to be very little in those which are brought against the treaty, if we except the one that the Senate has not the right to make treaties that affect the revenue. That is a very wide question, and a very old one. We believe the weight of precedent and authority, however, inclines to favor the possession of this power by the Senate.

All doubts as to the future policy of Spain toward Cuba may be considered settled by the arrival at Havana of VALMASEDA, the new Captain General of the island. The course of this brutal soldier during his former term of office in Cuba, was characterized by every form of cruelty and vindictiveness. His infamous decrees were designed to eradicate the rebellion by extirpating the rebels, their relatives, associates, and friends. At the close of his Administration, in 1872, the Spanish Government admitted that 43,500 prisoners had been put to death. VALMASEDA demanded, as a condition of his acceptance of the government of Cuba for a second time, that he should have another army for the suppression of the rebellion. A reinforcement of one thousand men arrived at Havana with him. We must suppose that his request is to be fully granted.

In our recent political literature there has been little more interesting than that relating to the acceptance of the Wheeler compromise in the Louisiana difficulties. That this compromise will be carried out, and that it will bring substantial quiet to the State, is now the opinion of the press of both parties in New-Orleans. The arguments by which it has been urged on the Conservative Party in the State have been marked by great good sense and moderation, and give grounds for the feeling that the capacity for maintaining a free Government by the ordinary methods of discussion and election is not so rare in Louisiana as it has seemed for the last two years. It is interesting to know that, whatever may be the wild plans of the Democratic leaders in the House, Senator THURMAN has come to the conclusion that the Democrats are powerless to practically affect affairs in the South.

THE NEW DEMOCRATIC SENATORS.

A very fair indication of the condition of the Democratic Party, and of the motives which influence its managers, is afforded by the character of the United States Senators recently elected, and who have just taken their seats at Washington. The most noticeable feature in the new group of Senators is the presence of several ex-Confederate Generals and officers. There are few judicious persons who would not be willing to see in the Senate or in the House as many men who have served in the Confederate Army as the voters of their respective States care to send there, provided they are men fit for the place. But when, of two men, one is chosen who is no better, or not nearly so well, qualified, simply because he has fought under the Confederate flag, we cannot help drawing the very obvious inference presented by that fact. Take, for instance, the case of Mr. FRANK M. COCKRELL, of Missouri, who was chosen in place of Mr. SCHURZ. There is no comparison in the fitness of the two men for the Senate. The latter possesses experience and great natural ability as a debater. He is an ardent believer in the principles which the Democratic Party profess, and which they would like to have the country suppose that they wish to advance in the Government. On the other hand, Mr. COCKRELL has no considerable qualifications of any kind for the office, and would not have been chosen if he had not been a conspicuous leader in the Confederate Army. For this, he had not the excuse of an adherence to State rights, for he was backed by no State Government, but drew the sword against the Union because he wished above all things to see it destroyed.

Another man of the same type, politically, though, we believe inferior in ability and personal character, is R. E. WITHERS, of Virginia. If we are not mistaken, this gentleman was an officer in the Confederate service. He certainly was Lieutenant Governor of the Rebel State Government during the war, and has, so far as is known, nothing but these facts to recommend him as a member of the United States Senate. A. T. CAPERTON, of West Virginia, is spoken of as a man of greater ability, and it would be unjust to attribute his choice solely to his service in the Confederate Army.

Another feature which attracts attention in the new set of Democratic Senators is the number of out-and-out partisans of greater or less ability, but of uniform zeal in the party service. In the partisan rank—though of unquestioned integrity—are Mr. EATON, of Connecticut, Mr. RANDOLPH, of New-Jersey, and Mr. KERNAN, of New-York. These gentlemen possess more than usual talent, but they may be relied on to pull very straight in the party traces. Of somewhat similar stamp, but more energetic and capable, is Mr. MCDONALD, of Indiana. We do not think it likely that from any of these Senators the Democracy is likely to receive much help in devising that policy which the party does not now possess and which it has been so long vainly endeavoring to discover.

On the other hand, along with the ex-Confederate Generals and the faithful partisans, there is a representation of the thoroughly unscrupulous party managers in the person of WALLACE, of Pennsylvania. This man is one of whom the Democrats of his State ought to be ashamed, though we do not perceive any evidence that they are so. He is a partisan of the most undesirable character. His popular nickname at home is "Coffee Pot" WALLACE, a designation earned by his connection with some questionable naturalization papers a number of years since. He is, moreover, a lobbyist well known to, and highly prized by, the great railroad corporations of his State. He will probably combine more orthodox partisan Democracy with a greater share of "skilled talent" than any other member of the Senate. It cannot be denied, however, that he will have great influence in the counsels of his party.

From the character of the new Democratic Senators, we do not see that the party or the country has very much to hope. It is quite obvious that the delicacy of the party relations to the Southern question is not much lessened by the appearance of such men as EATON, from the North, and COCKRELL from the South. Nor, on the other questions which demand careful and intelligent treatment, is the Democracy likely to get many useful suggestions from men like WALLACE and WITHERS. The hold which the party temporarily obtained last year is already being lost, and the policy likely to be framed by the Democratic Senators will not strengthen it.

A YEAR'S CRIME IN NEW-YORK.

Previous to the passage of the Police Court bill in 1873, there was no legal provision made for the keeping of accurate statistics of crime in this City. One of the chief arguments by which the bill was supported by Mr. DORMAN B. EATON and others, was that it would fully supply this defect. In fact, the two great features of the bill were that it aimed to provide a higher class of Police Justices, and made it mandatory on the reformed courts to keep very full and accurate records of the business transacted by them. The Legislature deprived the bill of one of the best securities it offered against improper nominations to the bench of the lower courts, and between the personal prepossessions of Mayor HAVEMEYER and the political jobbery of the Board of Aldermen, whom it was necessary to conciliate, the character of the new incumbents was far from being what was contemplated by the Reformers who worked so hard for the passage of the bill. Some incomprehensible delays in furnishing proper record books have interfered with carrying out the other main design of the bill—that of furnishing accurate and comprehensive statistics.

After all deductions have been made, however, the first annual report of the Board of Police Justices is the first trustworthy statement we have had in regard to the number and character of crimes and criminals in New-York. The new Justices took office on Nov. 12, 1873, and the report extends from that period to Oct. 31, 1874—thus embracing one year, less eleven days. Four months and a half would seem to be rather a long time to take for the preparation of such a report, but greater familiarity with the subject will doubtless secure greater dispatch in future. During the period in question, 84,821 prisoners were arraigned before the eleven Police Justices presiding over the six Police Courts now existing in the City. The number is very nearly identical with the total of those arraigned in 1871. These prisoners consisted of 60,213 males and 24,608 females. The total number summarily discharged, either because of alleged blunders made by the Police, from the failure to obtain evidence, or from the unwillingness of the complainants to prosecute, was 35,565. This is a very large proportion of abortive arrests, and can only be fully explained on the theory of incapacity on the part of Police officers, or of great looseness in the judicial methods of the Police Justices, or of a combination of both causes.

Of the total number of 49,251 held upon some charge, after deducting five cases pending when the year closed, 32,908 were males and 16,345 were females. The excess of the proportion of females over males held is accounted for by the fact that by far the larger number of females arrested were charged with intoxication and disorderly conduct involving offenses against public decency. Had the old Board of Justices been under criticism, people would certainly have inferred that the discrepancy was partly due to the fact that female offenders have neither votes nor political influence, but in view of the improved character of the new board, we may accept the explanation that most of the females were arrested for intoxication, and that public exhibitions of drunkenness on the part of females necessarily "indicate a depraved and abandoned condition," presenting fewer circumstances to be taken in mitigation of punishment than in the case of males. The charge of intoxication accounts for 40,777, or nearly half the total number of arrests. Over two thousand of these were also charged with "disorderly conduct." Of the total number arrested for being drunk, 27,203 were males and 13,574 females. These figures, it must be remembered, do not begin to represent accurate statistics of the City's intemperance, because "intoxication, under the law, is not an offense unless the person is arrested in an intoxicated state, under circumstances amounting to a violation of public decency." Of the whole number arrested for intoxication, 17,664 were discharged, and 23,113—14,186 males and 8,927 females—were convicted.

The charge of disorderly conduct accounts for 20,693 arrests—of whom 13,568 were males, and 7,125 females. It will thus be seen that the two charges of intoxication and disorderly conduct formed the occasion of 61,470 arrests, or 72½ per cent. of the entire criminal calendar of the year. Of all those arrested for disorderly conduct, about 9,000 were discharged, the remainder being either required to furnish bonds for good behavior; to pay a fine; or, in default of the latter, to go to prison. The number of convictions on the two charges of intoxication and disorderly conduct represent about seventy-one per cent. of the entire number of convictions for all classes of offenses. The nationalities of persons convicted have not been obtained with sufficient care. For instance, of those convicted of intoxication, while 9,120 are credited to Ireland, 1,157 to Germany, and 3,331 to the United States, there are 6,840 under the head of "not given." Again, under the convictions for disorderly conduct, 4,056 are credited to Ireland, 3,072 to the United States, and 1,189 to Germany, but 3,015 come under the head of "not given." These omissions are set down, however, to the delay in furnishing the books.

Taking the class of offenses which rank next to those cited in forming the occasion of numerous arrests, we find assault and battery accounts for 6,254, rather more than half of whom were discharged; petit larceny comes in next with 4,319 cases, of which 1,674 were dismissed; then vagrancy accounts for the arrest of 3,139 persons, of whom only 274 were discharged, and grand larceny was the occasion of 1,618 arrests, of whom 599 were discharged. Taking the two general divisions of crimes which rank as felonies and those classed as misdemeanors, we find that the former account for 4,621 arrests, of whom 4,131 were males and 490 females. Charges of misdemeanor formed the occasion of 12,426 arrests, of whom 10,579 were males and 1,847 females. Such are the leading points of a report which we have not space to exhaust, but which will amply repay careful study, and which presents a very instructive basis for future comparison.

THE ASSEMBLY IN CONTEMPT.

Whatever may be thought of Mr. C. ADAMS STEVENS, it is clear that he has been the cause of the Assembly's being held in contempt. The merits or demerits of the management of Mr. C. ADAMS STEVENS' corporation seem to have nothing to do with the opinion in which the Assembly is now held. That body has succeeded in gaining for itself in any case a moderately contemptuous estimate. Mr. C. ADAMS STEVENS is President of the Albany and Greenbush Bridge Company. Some of the members of the Assembly wanted to look into the affairs of the concern, and a subcommittee was sent to the President from the Committee on Commerce and Navigation. It is said that some of these committeemen had their private axes to grind in this matter, and that they were willing instruments of the Assembly's inquisition. This assertion does not touch the abstract merits of the case; but it may help to explain the reception which members met at the hands of Mr. C. ADAMS STEVENS. That person greeted them with strong and uncomplimentary remarks. He said that he knew them and their legislative associates. His exact words, we believe, were that they were "a set of frauds and thieves." He would not submit his books for examination unless he were allowed a special Police force to keep them from being stolen by the subcommittee. He rolled up his sleeves and informed the legislators that he would like to have them "come on"; he was ready for them in any guise in which they were willing to approach. This furious and belligerent demonstration determined the course of the committeemen. They did not attack the combative C. ADAMS STEVENS, but they went back and told the Assembly "the true story"; and they told it so truly that everybody roared. It was a great joke.

But when the Assembly suddenly bethought itself of its dignity, things did not appear so funny for Mr. C. ADAMS STEVENS. That pugnacious individual was brought before the bar of the House under arrest, charged with holding the Assembly in contempt. The offense was committed by the defendant in his attempt to prevent the committee from securing his books and papers. The committee were not certain whether they had authority to demand the books, and the counsel for the accused denied that they had any such power. But he was not allowed to explain; whenever he opened his mouth he was summarily shut up by the Assembly. Through the whole proceedings, which were as antic as the diversions of a bear-garden, this question of the right of the committee in the premises was not allowed discussion. Mr. C. ADAMS STEVENS was there in the custody of the Sergeant at Arms; the prisoner was big and his custodian was little; so the Assembly, while laboriously feeling around to find where its dignity had been hurt, it laughed every time it looked at the ill-assorted pair. The Assembly, evidently, could not preserve its gravity long enough to assert its dignity. But it had a prisoner at last, and with the usual Democratic proclivity to overbearing, men cried, "Away with him to the Bastile," or words to that effect, the Bastile being the county jail, in which it was proposed to shut up Mr. C. ADAMS STEVENS during the pleasure of the Assembly. He had been adjudged guilty of contempt; he refused to take anything back, and there was a great row over the question, "What shall we do with him?" Speaker MCGUIRE was driven wild with points of order. All the members who were not laughing at the fun, were talking at once; and we must presume Mr. C. ADAMS STEVENS looked on with undisguised amazement. By the help of some of the Republican members, the Assembly finally discovered what was really before the House. The hapless and burly defendant at the bar was finally condemned to be reprimanded for the "alleged contempt" of which he had been adjudged guilty. He was called up, and the Speaker proceeded to give him a piece of his mind relative to the dignity of the Assembly. And the farce was then and there ended.

There were two elements in this case of "alleged contempt." The first was the defendant's refusal to submit his books for examination. The second was his calling the legislators "frauds and thieves," and otherwise treating them with contumely. If this was a clear case of contempt, the defendant must purge himself or go to jail. He refused to purge or be purged, and steadfastly stood by his opinion of the legislators. As for his language, he verified the report of the committee. So the Assembly sagely mitigated the severity of its sentence by inserting the word "alleged," and then softened the penalty down to a reprimand and censure. It does not seem possible that a man of Mr. C. ADAMS STEVENS' style should be very much "cut up" by a reprimand from Mr. MCGUIRE, so he came lightly off. As for the vote of the House, it was evidently guided by a misty notion that the committee had no right to demand the books and papers of the corporation; so the contempt, which was pretty decided in one direction, was only "alleged"; and yet, such as it was, it had been "alleged" by the Assembly. No more comical exhibition of incapacity and ignorance can be imagined than that which took place while the majority of the Assembly were vainly wrestling with their desire to worry the recusant witness and to do things "according to law." They were not sure whether the subcommittee had the right to send for persons and papers in the case. Yet it was gravely proposed to clap the witness in jail, and keep him there at pleasure. And, when he was finally let off with a show of censure, the Assembly probably did not know whether it had been insulted by him without redress, or whether it should follow honest *Dogberry's* advice, and take no note of him, but let him go, "and thank God you are rid of a knave."

SNOW AND SCIENCE.

Science has gone so far as to tell us when snow is coming, and this is well; but it would be better if science should advance a step further and rid us of the snow when it has come. The suggestion is natural that while we are wishing, we might as well wish that science would prevent the snow from falling altogether, and that there is about as much hope of one as of the other. But snow is a blessing to mankind at large. To the tiller of the fields, and particularly in corn-growing lands, snow is worth as much as manure. It benefits the crops in two ways, both as a protector of the seed and as an enricher of the soil. Therefore we do not ask of science, even if it were possible, to prevent snow from falling. It is only in cities that snow is an unmitigated evil; but there the injury that it does is so great that, to rid the dwellers in cities of it, or to protect them against it, is an object worthy of the serious attention of scientific men. It deserves such attention merely on the ground of the comfort that it would bestow and the health that it would protect; but there is also the very important and stimulating consideration, that snow in cities does so much injury to property, public and private, and involves so much expenditure, that its sure and speedy removal from all the streets of a great city, unless the process were enormously expensive, would, as a matter of business, pay.

The experience of New-York during the past Winter—if indeed it be past—and particularly during the last few days, we are sure will justify our opinion on this point. The dreadful condition of the City is a subject of common daily talk, dividing with the Beecher-Tilton scandal the honor of being the topic of the hour; and one is about as sweet and clean as the other. But this is vague remark upon personal discomfort; and it is very doubtful whether any person has taken into consideration the actual loss of money which is consequent to New-York upon a great fall of snow. Broadway, thanks to the strenuous, and indeed the increasing efforts, of Capt. THORNE, is kept tolerably free from the great nuisance; but all the rest of the City is given over to its oppression. In the cross-streets where the sun, shut off by the high buildings, falls upon only one of the sidewalks, and upon that for not more than an hour or two in the day, the snow lies in a thick, trampled mass from curb to curb, high above the frozen gutters. In streets through which cross-town railways run, the snow-banks stand on either side three feet high. All this makes the daily service of the dwellings upon these cross streets very difficult, very expensive, and in some cases impossible. Horses, harness, wagons, and carts are strained and broken; and in some cases which have come to our knowledge coal-dealers have refused to deliver coal, or more than was absolutely necessary "to keep," as a Tilton-Beecher witness said, "the fire from going out," owing to the difficulty of bringing the carts up to the coal-chutes. And underneath this snow lies about a foot of hard-frozen ice, once itself snow, which breaks up into holes, down which horses and vehicles are plunged, and out of which they have to struggle and be dragged, straining backs and knees, snapping harness, tearing off shoes, and breaking shafts and axles. It would be curious and instructive if some clear-headed business man would estimate for us the damage done to goods and chattels of all kinds by, for instance, Fulton street remaining in the condition in which it has been for two months, and is likely to remain for another fortnight.

The relief of our great Northern cities from such a yearly pest as this is surely worthy the attention of scientific men. It might, perhaps, not be as interesting as the search for the North-west Passage, with which, however, it would have some points of resemblance; but perhaps it might be regarded as being quite as beneficial to mankind as the investigation of "protoplasm." To give comfort to a few millions of people, to preserve their health and their property, is, perhaps, of as much consequence as to discover how much hydrogen there may be in one planet and how much carbon in another. And shall science, which *has* revealed to us the composition of the planets, and which has enabled us to transmit thought across great oceans that for thousands of years were a barrier to the passage of man himself, tell us that she can do nothing, and more, that she cannot even try to do anything, for our relief? A few hundred men, with horses and carts, can free miles of a great thoroughfare like Broadway from snow in the course of twenty-four hours; and can science, whose boast is that she multiplies force almost indefinitely, do nothing to relieve the whole City in no longer time? Snow is but frozen vapor. The actual amount of fluid that would come from the thawing of one snow-fall would not be great, nor would the dissolvent power required for the streets of a city be so incalculably enormous that an attempt to supply it should be regarded as beyond the possibilities of science. Nature has as yet only begun to give up her secrets; and certainly science has only begun to profit us by its investigations and its combinations. Here, surely, is a subject worthy the attention of scientific men of a practical turn of mind.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

By a prompt and proper decision in the case of the Fire Commissioners Gov. TILDEN can do more than by any other official act to establish his administration in public confidence. It is, of course, necessary that the Governor should take all the time that may be required to make himself acquainted with the facts of the case, but we do not believe that he will allow any political considerations to delay his decision.

The records of the Fire Department for the month of February have just been compiled, and compared with the same month of the previous year, show:

Number of fires February, 1874	100
Number of fires February, 1875	148

These figures show an increase of forty-eight per cent. in the number of fires, and it is interesting in the next place to contrast the damage done to property by the fires in these respective months, which is as follows:

Losses by 100 fires in 1874	$280,451
Losses by 148 fires in 1875	138,830

Here is a clear gain for the last month of 102.90 per cent. in decrease of losses, and the attention of the Governor is next invited to the average loss per fire during this month, in the two years, which in 1874 was $2,804 51, and in 1875, $933.90. It has been often said that it is within the power of but few to make figures eloquent, but this exhibit proves that the Fire Commissioners have succeeded in performing this difficult feat.

But there are other facts which the Governor should consider in connection with these figures. February, 1875, was an exceptionally hard month for firemen. As every one knows, during almost the whole month the streets were clogged with snow, which of necessity greatly impeded the engines when proceeding to fires. On the other hand the intense cold not only made fires much more frequent, but by freezing many of the hydrants made the work of putting them out much more difficult. This freezing of hydrants was, in fact, the chief danger to the City during the month, and the one against which the Commissioners most zealously guarded. That they succeeded in their efforts the result shows, but it was out of their power to wholly avoid this peril. Notwithstanding their vigilance, fifty-nine hydrants were found frozen when they were needed at fires. An aggregate of twelve hours and nine minutes were lost in thawing out these hydrants before water could be had, and in three other cases the hydrants could not be thawed out at all, and were abandoned. There is one other significant fact. About thirty per cent. of the losses occurred during two days, and at the fires on these two days the time lost by thawing hydrants was one hour and thirty-five minutes.

All these circumstances should be carefully considered by the Governor, and lead him to inquire whether a department which is able to give such an account of itself in spite of unusual difficulties should not, in the public interest, be let alone. Mayor WICKHAM has placed the Fire Commissioners before the people as incapables and the firemen as ruffians. It will require something more than the word of the Mayor to convince our citizens that incapables and ruffians would have been able to make the showing which the Fire Department made last month. Whether the "Short-Haired" or the "Swallow-Tails" should succeed the present Commissioners is immaterial, for the entrance of either would be sure to make the Department an asylum for those ruffians whose imaginary presence in the force now so greatly disturbed Mayor WICKHAM, that he forgot to observe the decencies of official intercourse when dealing with this affair.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-MORROW'S THOMAS MATINEE.

Mr. Thomas will to-morrow give an extra matinée at Steinway Hall. The programme impresses us as possessing, in an unusual degree, the merit of variety, and the excellence of its elements is apparent at a glance. Its promise, however, cannot be better set forth than by its publication. The selections and their interpreters are as follows:

Symphony No. 3, "Im Walde" ("In the Forest")...Raff
Concerto No. 5, E flat, op. 73...Beethoven
Mme. Madeline Schiller.
Hungarian Dances...Brahms
Romance, "Wie Todesahnung," "Tannhaeuser."...Wagner
Mr. Franz Remmertz.
Piano Solo...Weber
Mme. Madeline Schiller.
"Wotan's Abscheid," "Feuerzauber," "Walkuere,"...Wagner
The vocal part by Mr. F. Remmertz.

TO-DAY'S PHILHARMONIC REHEARSAL.

A public rehearsal for the approaching concert of the Philharmonic Society may be attended at the Academy of Music to-day. Dr. Damrosch and Miss Thursby are to be the soloists, and a violin concerto by the first-named performer is to be played.

MME. RISTORI'S REPRESENTATIONS.

Mme. Ristori, last evening, acted in "Lucrezia Borgia" at the Lyceum Theatre. She appears there to-night in "Elizabeth," and to-morrow, at the matinée, in "Mary Stuart." These are genuine "farewell representations," and no one desirous of recalling in after years the great artists of the past should now prove unmindful of the fact.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

The preparations for the intended series of performances at this theatre are nearing completeness, and it is probable that the season will commence on Easter Monday. It seems that a new spectacular play, called "Ahmed," it to be first brought out. It will be placed upon the stage, we are told, with exceeding splendor of *mise en scène*.

CONFIRMATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Senate in executive session this afternoon confirmed the following nominations:

Roland G. Usher, whose commission expired on the 3d inst., to be United States Marshal for the District of Massachusetts; Sherman Conant, United States Marshal for the Northern District of Florida; John A. Woodworth, Supervising Surgeon General of the United States Marine Hospital Service; Charles C. Sheats, of Alabama, to be Sixth Auditor of the Treasury; John A. Hiestand, Naval Officer, Philadelphia, Penn.; Theo. G. Boag, Appraiser of Merchandise at Charleston, S. C.; Charles G. Manning, Collector of Customs at Albemarle, N. C.; Robert W. Fitzhugh, Collector of Customs at Natchez, Miss.; William P. Hiller, Collector of Customs at Nantucket, Mass.; Charles F. Swift, Collector of Customs at Barnstable, Mass.; Delos E. Lyon, Surveyor of Customs at Dubuque, Iowa; John C. Abercrombie, Surveyor of Customs at Burlington, Iowa; William J. Smith, Surveyor of Customs at Memphis, Tenn.; John Ulrich, Receiver of Public Moneys at La Crosse, Wis.; Frederick Fleischer, Register at the same place; William P. Bartlett, Register at Eau Claire, Wis.

Consuls—Hiram G. O. Chase, of Massachusetts, at Petropaulovski; William Crosby, at Talcahuana; Edward G. Kelton, at Matadlan; Joseph S. Potter, of Massachusetts, at Stuttgart; John G. Edgar, of Nebraska, at Beirut; Frederick Holbrook, of Vermont, at Odessa; Joseph Rawiez, at Warsaw; William W. Morton, at Vladivostock; John Murphy, at Minatitlan.

Postmasters—William L. Burt, at Boston; Levi C. Leib, at Ashland, Penn.; Mrs. Adeline Crovelling, at Catasauqua, Penn.; Joel J. Seaver, at Malone, N. Y.; John W. Howson, at Cazenovia; William B. Rice, at Niagara Falls, N. Y.; H. W. Hascall, at Leroy, N. Y.; N. P. Chapman, at Canastota, N. Y.; A. J. Lorrish, at Attica, N. Y.; S. B. Allis, at Cold Spring, N. Y.; J. W. Briggs, at West Macedon, N. Y.; J. C. Adams, at Newburg, N. Y.; D. T. Hunt, at Rochester, N. Y.; Alonzo G. Ball, at Havana, N. Y.; Robert Stewart, at Macon, Miss.; R. L. Lampton, at Ashland Ky.; Robert Love, at Trenton, Tenn.; M. W. Coulter, at Baxter Springs, Kansas.

Navy—John C. Beaumont (in conformity to the special act of Congress approved March 3, 1875,) to be a Commodore in the Navy from June 14, 1874, and to take rank next above Commodore Charles H. B. Caldwell; Edward Harris Green to be Assistant Surgeon in the Navy, to fill a naval vacancy; Horace E. Frick to be Assistant Engineer in the Navy to fill a vacancy.

THE POLITICO-RELIGIOUS CONVENTION.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 11.—One hundred and thirty-nine delegates, representing Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, assembled here to-day in convention, to take some action relative to the adoption of a religious amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Lengthy resolutions were adopted, the point of which was a declaration that the present Constitution is inharmonious with Christian usages, common law, and State Constitutions, and that a recognition of Almighty God in the National Constitution is not a union of Church and State, but simply an affirmation of the nation's right and duty to acknowledge God, the Lord Jesus Christ, and the authority of His Word, independent of ecclesiastical intervention; that this nation is committed to Christianity by history, traditions, institutions, and laws, and the spirit of its moral standards, and that the proposed religious amendment is not an attempt to innovate, but to fix and authenticate our national Christian inheritance in our fundamental charter.

THE SOUTH PACIFIC SQUADRON.

DISPATCHES FROM REAR ADMIRAL COLLINS —EXPLOSION ON A CHILIAN IRON-CLAD. —AID RENDERED BY THE COMMANDER OF THE OMAHA.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Rear Admiral Collins, commanding the United States naval forces on the South Pacific stations, reports to the Navy Department, under date of Talcahuana, Chili, Feb. 7, that he would remain in that port for some weeks for necessary repairs on the flag-ship Richmond and her boilers, exercising the crew, and getting the vessel ready for sea. The Omaha had been ordered to Talcahuana from Valparaiso, for exercise and general inspection.

The so-called revolution in Peru, which by last accounts was nearly suppressed, has not materially deranged the foreign commerce of that country.

It is not believed that the antagonism between the civil and ecclesiastical authorities of Chili will extend beyond peaceable discussion.

The United States Minister to Chili [Hon. C. A. Logan] visited the Richmond on Jan. 29, and was saluted with fifteen guns.

The health of the officers and crews on the South Pacific Station continues good.

Rear Admiral Collins forwards a report of Capt. Johnson, commanding the Omaha, dated Jan. 16, announcing that on that morning, at 5 o'clock, the officer of the deck reported that an explosion of steam or powder had taken place on board the Chilian iron-clad Almirante Cochrane, and that the fire-bell was ringing. A boat, with an officer, was immediately sent with three fire-extinguishers, and an offer to render any assistance possible. It was a satisfaction to observe that our boat was the first to render assistance. Two surgeons, with instruments, bandages, &c., were sent immediately after the fire party. One man was instantly killed by the explosion, and another died soon after. Ten men were also injured or wounded. The immediate cause of the accident had not been definitely ascertained at the time Capt. Johnson wrote this report, but it is supposed that the men who were killed entered the gunner's store-room with an open light, and ignited some explosive material. The ship sustained no important injury, the explosion merely knocking down the bulk-heads of the store-room. The thanks of the senior officer, presented through an officer, have been expressed to Capt. Johnson for the aid offered by the Omaha.

THE DARIEN EXPEDITION.

DEPARTURE OF LIEUT. COLLINS FOR THE CANO COQUITO—CHARACTER OF THE NAVIGATION—MOUTH OF THE NAPI REACHED FEB. 4.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Capt. Barrett, commanding the Canandaigua, reports to Secretary Robeson from Aspinwall under date of Feb. 27, that on the evening of the 27th of January Lieut. Collins, in charge of the Darien expedition, having reported that he was in possession of the instruments necessary for the prosecution of the survey, he ordered the officers to repair on board, and early the next morning steamed from the anchorage off Colon, or Aspinwall, for the Gulf of Darien, where they arrived late on the evening of the 30th January. The next day (Sunday) the boats having been laden with the stores and appurtenances of the expedition, Lieut. Collins and party left the vessel and steered for the supposed entrance of the Cano Coquito. Lieut. Sullivan, one of the former explorers, failed to find it, although the search lasted until near dark. He returned to the Canandaigua, and the steam cutter having been supplied with extra coal, he proceeded early next morning to the village of Turbo to secure the services of a pilot. At evening, Feb. 1, the entrance was discovered. The growth of timber and driftwood had so completely masked it that it was unrecognizable save by those who had at short intervals made use of it as an egress to the river. The expedition reached the mouth of the Napi on the 4th day of February at sundown, and after landing the stores the officers and crew rested over night and returned to the vessel, which they reached on the forenoon of the 9th.

Master Richmond, in charge of the cutters, represents as intricate the navigation of the Cano Coquito up to the Atrato, a distance of from ten to twelve miles. On reaching the Atrato it was found to be deep and wide, and its water excellent. Game is plentiful. On the way back Master Richmond stopped at the village of Sacio, where he was entertained by an officer representing the United States of Colombia. This officer, Senor Ramirez, accompanied Mr. Richmond to the Canandaigua, for the purpose of offering the services of his government, having received instructions to that effect. Capt. Barrett would proceed to the survey of Chagres, and on the 15th of March will sail to Cartagena, which offers greater facilities for communicating with Lieut. Collins and party, as the Bangos which frequent the Gulf trade principally with Cartagena, and seldom with Aspinwall.

THE NEW POSTAL LAW.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I most respectfully desire to call the attention of the public, through the medium of your paper, to the fact that the new Postal law, approved March 3, doubles the rate of postage to be charged on newspapers, books, merchandise, &c., the rate now being one cent for each ounce, instead of one cent for

ALBANY.

THE SHERIFFS' BILL PUT THROUGH THE ASSEMBLY YESTERDAY.

SHARP WORK LOBBYING FOR VOTES ON THE FLOOR OF THE HOUSE—PASSAGE OF THE BILL PROVIDING FOR AID TO THE POOR—NEW-YORK CITY FAVORED WITH SPECIAL ATTENTION—A GENERAL PAVING LAW FOR NEW-YORK CITY—MISCELLANEOUS BILLS PASSED—A BACK-PAY GRAB IN THE SENATE—THE SAVINGS BANK BILL DEBATED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 11, 1875.

The first really bold example of legislative jockeying that has come up during the present session was developed to-day in the Assembly on the passage of one of the three bills now before the Legislature designed to transfer the process patronage of the Marine Court to Sheriff Conner. The House was occupied all day with third readings of bills, and this one happened to come up last, and so prolonged the session until 2:50 o'clock. The House was very thinly attended by members during the whole session, but in the afternoon the attendance was slim indeed. As soon as the bill was called, Mr. Petty, of Suffolk, offered an amendment providing that the provisions of the bill should not apply to the County of New-York. The bill was originally introduced by Mr. Kennaday, of Kings, and looks about as innocent as any measure ever introduced into any House. It consists of but two sections, both of which are very brief, and provide that from and after the passage of the act all processes issued out of courts of record in all the counties of this State, excepting where the Sheriff is a necessary party to the actions, shall be issued to Sheriffs only. In speaking to his motion to amend, Mr. Petty denounced the bill as infamous and outrageous, and as special legislation of the most flagrant kind, covered up under the guise of a general law. The fact was that it had been introduced here only to enrich the already fat office of the Sheriff of New-York, and was so cunningly handled that, instead of being brought here and introduced by a New-York member, it was committed to the tender care of the gentleman from Kings. With twenty-one Members of Assembly from New-York in this House, it had nevertheless been deemed necessary to cover up the little joker—this comic joker—by having it introduced by a member from another county. The Bar of New-York, as a rule, were now well enough satisfied with the way in which process was served by the City Marshals of New-York, and there was no need for this change, except in so far as Sheriff Conner's pecuniary interest is concerned. The bill was an "old stager" here, and he rose here to call the attention of members to it so that those who voted for it might not do so without knowledge of what the act was designed to accomplish. It was intended to put fees to the amount of $150,000 a year into Sheriff Conner's pocket. Messrs. Waehner and T. J. Campbell, of New-York, and Mr. Alvord, of Onondaga, supported the bill, the first-named gentleman claiming that the service of process by the City Marshals in New-York was irresponsible and negligently carried out, and that the bill was for the protection of the people of all classes in that City. He denied further that it would add $150,000 to the Sheriff's income or fees, and asserted that the gross receipts of fees of the Sheriff's office in New-York County from all the courts of record in the County did not amount to $150,000.

Messrs. T. J. Campbell and Alvord contented themselves mainly by interrupting Mr. Petty with questions. The amendment was lost by a *viva voce* vote, and Mr. Campbell moved the previous question. Mr. Petty called for the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill, and quite a number of members who had listened almost throughout the debate left their seats and lounged out of the Chamber to their respective dinners. When the vote had been taken on the first call, but before any announcement had been made from the Clerk's desk, it was found that there were but sixty-one votes in its favor—four less than the number required to pass it. At once there was a lively skirmishing inaugurated, and at least a dozen members, friends of the bill, began to run about the floor, "log-rolling," and trying to induce members to change their votes from the negative to the affirmative and to bring in absentees from the cloak-room and corridors. Mr. Petty called the Speaker's attention to the lobbying that was going on, and most of the members referred to crept into their own or into vacant chairs, but were out immediately again at work. Mr. Petty then called for an announcement of the vote from the Clerk's desk, but was not recognized for some minutes, and then the Speaker replied that "all the gentlemen voting had not yet been recorded," for by this time members were coming in and asking to be recorded. Finally the necessary four votes were obtained, and an instant later Mr. Dessar, of New-York, came in and voted yea, making a total of 66 yeas to 36 nays.

GENERAL BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE.

Among the other bills read a third time and passed to-day were Mr. Wilfard Johnson's bill "in relation to railroad corporations," already published, and which refers to the conditions under which consolidations may be effected, and the foreclosure of mortgages for non-payment of interest. The Senate bill "to establish specie payments on all contracts or obligations, or contracts payable in this State in dollars, and made after Jan. 1, 1879," was also passed by a vote of 71 yeas to 5 nays. The House bill in relation to County Treasurers, which has been a subject of much debate on previous occasions, was amended in some minor particulars and passed.

AID FOR THE POOR IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. T. C. Campbell's bill "to provide for the aid and support of the poor in the various counties of this State" was amended, by unanimous consent, so as to apply its provisions to the Counties of Erie, Kings, and New-York only; also by the reinsertion of the clause, stricken from it in Committee of the Whole several days ago, which provided that in the County of New-York the excise moneys shall also be distributed among the charitable institutions, under direction of the Commissioners of Charities. In this form the bill was read a third time and passed.

A PAVING LAW FOR NEW-YORK CITY.

Mr. Daly, from the Committee on Cities, will to-morrow report the following bill, under the resolution instructing the committee to prepare a bill providing for a system of paving in New-York City:

SECTION 1. The Common Council of the City of New-York shall by ordinance direct the paving and repaving of all streets, avenues, and public places in said City, and in every such ordinance shall specify the work to be done, the materials to be used, the time within which the work should be completed, and the limit of the entire expense to be incurred therefor.

SEC. 2. Where any of such streets, avenues, or public places shall have been once paved, and the expense thereof paid by the persons upon whose property the same was assessed, the entire expense and cost of every subsequent repaving thereof shall be borne and apportioned equally by a general assessment of the amount thereof upon all taxable real estate in said City.

SEC. 3. The entire amount of expense to be incurred under the ordinances provided for in this act shall not exceed in any one year the sum of ——— thousand dollars, but after the enactment of such ordinances, providing in the aggregate for expenditures amounting to that sum, no such further ordinances shall, during such year, be enacted.

SEC. 4. Section 115 of chapter 335 of the laws of 1873 is hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

PROPOSED ABOLITION OF TELEGRAPH POLES IN CITIES.

Mr. Daly will introduce a bill to-morrow providing that "within six months after its passage, in all cities of the State containing more than 200,000 inhabitants, telegraph companies shall be required to place their wires beneath the surface of the street or sidewalk; and the use of telegraph poles within the city limits shall cease, and the local authorities in charge of streets, avenues, and all public thoroughfares in such cities shall cause the same to be removed within the same period."

SAVINGS BANK INVESTMENTS.

According to the resolution passed yesterday, the consideration of the General Savings Bank law was the special order for to-day, and when the subject was once opened it occupied the attention of the Senate for three hours, all of which time was spent upon the section providing for the investment of the money deposited in these banks. The first clause provides that savings bank Trustees may invest to any amount in interest-bearing stocks or bonds of the United States, and the second provides similarly concerning the stocks or bonds of this State. Both of these clauses passed without objection, but to the third, which gave the Trustees the power to invest any portion of the deposits in their institutions in the stocks or bonds of any county, city, village, or town in the State, an amendment was made at the suggestion of Senator Laning limiting the amount thus invested to ten per cent. of the deposits. Upon these three sections there was a general unanimity of opinion, but over the fourth there was a long struggle. It provided that it should be lawful for Trustees of savings banks to invest the money deposited with them "in the stocks or bonds of any State in the Union that has for five years immediately preceding such investment regularly paid the interest on its legal bonded debt in lawful money of the United States." Senator Bradley thought the liberty thus given was too broad, and that savings bank investments should be confined to States which are conservative in their character and whose habits in money matters are familiarly and generally known. He moved as an amendment to the clause under consideration that the Trustees should be confined in their investments to the securities of New-York State, or States adjacent thereto, or bordering upon Lakes Erie, Michigan, and Superior. Senator Laning upheld the amendment, not so much because of the increased security of the investments, but because he was in favor of restricting the area of circulation. Senators Wood and Lowery opposed the amendment, both saying that they thought that no discrimination could be properly made between the securities of the different States, and that the matter ought to be left in the discretion of the Trustees. The amendment was finally carried. The next section provides that investments to the amount of sixty per cent. of the deposits may be made by the Trustees in improved real estate worth twice the amount loaned upon it. Senator Gross urged an amendment allowing loans to be made upon vacant lots in cities, but the objection was raised by Senator Wood that the value of real estate of this kind is wholly speculative and fluctuating, and the section was left as originally drawn and printed in THE TIMES. At this point the discussion ceased, and progress was reported. The bill has already occupied almost exclusively several sessions of the Senate, and hardly one-half has yet been gone through with.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Senator Cole introduced a bill to-day which is general in its terms, but of which the Brooklyn scandal is the exciting cause. The bill is intended to allow a wife to testify against her husband in civil actions for crim. con. Its text is as follows: "In an action for criminal conversation, the wife may be a witness for the defendant, and shall be competent to give evidence the same as any other witness in behalf of such defendant."

Senator Jacobs introduced a bill submitting to the people of New-Lots the question of the annexation of their town to Brooklyn.

Senator Moore introduced a bill to provide for the compromise of certain claims against the City of New-York. The bill authorizes and empowers the Board of Aldermen to settle and compound upon such terms as it may approve by resolution, all and any actions now pending against the City of New-York, in favor of any person or persons for salary as Police Justices, for any time between September 1, 1871, and Nov. 4, 1873, provided that in making such compromise no greater amount shall be allowed in any one instance than at the rate of $10,000 per year for each Police Justice. Upon the passage of the resolution named the person having any such claim pending in any court may file with the Corporation Counsel notice that he accepts the terms of the resolution, and thereupon the Clerk of the Court shall enter judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the City for the amount provided by the terms of the resolution. The bill has but small chance of being reported by the Committee on Cities, to which it has been referred, and is still smaller one of ultimate success, for it is a "back-pay grab" of the plainest and blackest description. The circumstances out of which the claim grows are these: In the reform movement of 1873 all the Police Justices were legislated out of office, and therefore they brought suit against the City for salary at $10,000 per year. The Controller was willing to pay them $5,000, but they preferred to take their case to the courts, where they were promptly beaten. The case is now pending before the Court of Appeals, and meanwhile this bill is introduced as an easy method of saving counsel fees and "hedging" against a probably adverse judgment. Senator Lodwith is one of the claimants, and Senator Fox is the brother-in-law of another.

THE NEW CAPITOL INVESTIGATION.

ENORMOUS EXCESS OF GRANITE CHARGED FOR OVER THAT IN THE BUILDING.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 11.—The Senate Finance Committee continued the new Capitol investigation this evening.

Simon A. Barnett, of Bethlehem, sworn—Was one of the parties engaged in furnishing limestone for the new river bridge at Albany; furnished such stone, cut, at $12 a yard; delivered the stone; such stone, dressed, and from two to four feet wide, such as used on the new Capitol, would be worth $10 per yard; had been a dealer in stone for twenty years.

James Shanahan had delivered stone to the new bridge at $14 per yard, but there was more cutting on it than on Barnett's.

State Engineer Sweet recalled—The Albany Horse Railroad Company were allowed for carrying dressed stone the same as if it was undressed, inch margins, &c.

Architect Fuller recalled—The detailed plans were prepared after the contract for granite was let; the bed of the stone was directed to be from four to nine feet; the large corner-stones were made in solid pieces, so as to use more granite; separate pieces would have answered just as well; the whole amount of Yarmouth granite that went into the walls and courts up to January, 1874, including the inch margin, was 43,256 cubic feet; of all three granites, Yarmouth, Hallowell, and Keene, there were 46,573 more feet paid for than are in the walls or called for by the plans. It is possible that the missing granite is under the porticos, or used in some parts of the walls.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hale—Know nothing as to the correctness of the figures given me by Mr. Smith, by which the above conclusions were arrived at; granite was used in various parts of the building not shown in the plans; some stones were broken in the shops.

Arthur Crooks, an expert and architect, doing business in New-York, was sworn and testified: He made a computation of the material in the basement of the new Capitol building; examined Mr. Sweet's figures, as given to the committee, for material used, and find they exceed the granite in the building 94,377 cubic feet; economy has not been studied in the bonding of the stone; such large ones as were used were not essential; thinks the building could be completed by contract work at an immense saving to the State.

OCCIDENT COMING EAST.

CALIFORNIA'S FAVORITE TROTTER TO BE BROUGHT HERE IN A WONDERFUL CAR—PROSPECTIVE RACES.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, March 4.

California's favorite trotter (Occident) will leave for the East about the 1st of April, in charge of Budd Doble. Doble, since he has had charge of Occident, has succeeded in educating him up to a higher standard of excellence in the way of curbing his disposition to be unsteady at times, treating him kindly but firmly, and in a manner that is highly satisfactory to his owner and the numerous friends of this wonderful horse. For the past two months Occident has been having a rest, being merely jogged for exercise. In this time he has grown more bulky and strong without getting too fleshy. His feet are in splendid condition, and everything looks favorable for his future career as one of the fastest horses in the country. It is the intention to trot him in the East whenever a proper opportunity offers, and he will take his chances with the best of the Eastern flyers, including Goldsmith Maid, during the coming season. Doble thinks Californians will have cause to be proud of Occident's performances in the future, and that he will make a better showing than he has ever made heretofore. He will be transported East in Doble's special car. The car is fifty feet in length, with the Pennsylvania Railroad passenger trucks, with the Westinghouse air brakes, &c., being especially adapted for the ease and comfort of race horses. Underneath the car is carried a portable bridge for shipping or transhipping horses at a moment's notice, being attended with no danger or trouble whatever. On the inside the conveniences are of the most superior character. There are four portable stalls for horses, two near each end of the car. When it is necessary to the over a day or two for rest, these single stalls can be converted into roomy box stalls; their sides are also cushioned to prevent accident. Every aperture, windows, &c., have wire screens to prevent cinders from entering the car. Every arrangement for preventing flies from troubling the horse are also very ingenious and useful. Overhead are conveniences for packing away sulkies. In one corner of the car a stove is carried for the purpose of heating water for horses' feet, as well as for cooking when necessary; also, a refrigerator and numerous conveniences that show much ingenuity in their construction. In the centre of the car Doble has a perfect gem of a boudoir, fitted up in the most superb manner, with frescoed walls and ceilings, Brussels carpet, tables, chairs, lounges, mirror, lace curtains, silver lamps; also a fine side-board filled with elegant cut-glass and well stocked with wines. A bell is also at hand to call his help when required. In fact, take it all in all, it is one of the most tastily arranged cars for man and beast that there is in the United States. The cost was about $6,500 all told. Occident and St. James will probably be the only horse occupants of this horse palace in the coming trip. The object in leaving so early is to get Occident acclimated and prepare him for the Spring meetings which commence about the 1st of May. Occident will probably return in the Fall, and participate in some of our races ere the season closes.

THE NEW POSTAL RATES.

The following is a copy of the official letter of instruction sent from the Post Office Department to all Postmasters, in regard to the observance of the provisions of the late act of Congress concerning the change in the postal rates on matter of the third class:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, APPOINTMENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 6, 1875.

To Postmaster at ———

SIR: You are hereby instructed that, under the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1875, entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, and for other purposes," the postage to be hereafter charged on all mailable matter of the third class referred to in section 133 of the act entitled "An act to revise, consolidate, and amend the statutes relating to the Post Office Department," approved June 8, 1872, shall be at the rate of one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof, instead of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, as heretofore provided by law.

J. W. MARSHALL,
First Assistant Postmaster General.

The following articles are included in the third class:

SEC. 133. That mailable matter of the third class shall embrace all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, magazines, handbills, posters, unsealed circulars, prospectuses, books, book-manuscripts, proof sheets, corrected proof-sheets, maps, prints, engravings, blanks, flexible patterns, samples of merchandise not exceeding twelve ounces in weight, sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes and wrappers, cards, plain and ornamental paper, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, cions, and all other matter which may be declared mailable by law, and all other articles not above the weight prescribed by law, which are not, from their form or nature, liable to destroy, deface, or otherwise injure the contents of the mailbag or the person of any one engaged in the postal service. All liquids, poisons, glass, explosive materials, and obscene books shall be excluded from the mails.

NEW-JERSEY'S COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

FITZ JOHN PORTER'S CONNECTION WITH THE MORRISTOWN (N. J.) INSANE ASYLUM—THE ESTIMATED COST OF THE BUILDING ALREADY DOUBLED.

Fitz John Porter, New-Jersey's Commissioner of Public Works for New-York City, still holds his old position of Superintendent of the New-Jersey State Lunatic Asylum, at Morristown. The majority of the commission having charge of this work are Democrats, the President or Chairman of the board being Judge Lathrop, a fast friend and party ally of ex-Gov. Randolph. Fitz John Porter obtained his place as Superintendent through the influence of the ex-Governor, who, for reasons best known to himself, but which are subject of common rumor in New-Jersey, has for some time past been willing to do almost anything for the cashiered "General." The cost of the asylum itself was originally estimated by the architect, Mr. Sloan, of Philadelphia, at between $750,000 and $1,000,000, but the commission and their Superintendent have already expended double that sum and the building is still far from completion. At present good judges place the total cost, before the original designs can be carried out, at not less than $3,500,000. Porter's salary as Superintendent was originally $3,000 per annum, but was afterward increased, through ex-Gov. Randolph's influence, to $4,000.

A MAN AS INFAMOUS AS BENEDICT ARNOLD.

From the Troy Times.

Porter hated Gen. Pope intensely, and made no attempt to conceal his sentiments. He not only disliked Gen. Pope personally, but was exceedingly jealous of him as well, and when the latter was appointed to the command of the Army covering Washington, leaving Porter's intimate friend and associate, McClellan, without employment in the field, there appears to have been a sort of conspiracy formed among some of the officers composing the clique which surrounded the last-named General, with a view of preventing Pope from succeeding in his military operations against the enemy, and securing his displacement and the reinstatement of their favorite. Chief among this group of malcontents was Porter. He knew that a great victory would confirm Pope in his command, and evidently made up his mind to throw as many obstacles as possible in the way of such a result. This was the whole secret of his conduct on that fatal 29th of August, 1862. He allowed his personal sentiments of friendship for one man and of hatred for another to outweigh his patriotism and his sense of honor as a soldier. His offense was one which merited the punishment of an ignominious death, and in almost any other civilized country on the face of the globe that would have been the penalty.

The conduct of this man was in reality as infamous as that of Benedict Arnold in the war of the revolution. Arnold had at least the excuse of having been treated with coldness by the Continental Congress, and his treason was committed under the smart of humiliations which severely galled his pride and wounded his vanity. Porter had nothing to complain of in the treatment accorded to him by the Government at Washington. He had been flattered, caressed, and petted on all sides, and placed by his superiors in a position which would have enabled him, had he remained faithful, to achieve the highest honors of his profession. In fact, he had been spoiled by kindness, and led to imagine that whatever wrong he might choose to do would be overlooked and condoned. Arnold had proved himself both brave and able. So had Porter. Unhappily a nice sense of personal honor and professional honor was lacking in each case. Both fell under temptation, and both succumbed. Their true places in history are side by side, but while Arnold died abroad, under a cloud of opprobrium, Porter remains at home, and hopefully looks forward to the day when a reckless and unprincipled faction shall restore him to the rank and station he so justly forfeited. Already he finds himself the centre of a circle of admiring friends, who, though they were in sympathy with him at the period of his disgrace, and secretly cheered him on in his assaults upon both the Union Army, have never, until lately, dared to manifest their regard for him in any practical form. The Democratic leaders fancy that they see in the present condition of the public mind an earnest of their speedy advancement to the control of affairs throughout the country, and are rather prematurely giving us an insight into the course they mean to pursue in the event of a realization of their hopes. Fitz John Porter is Commissioner of Public Works in New-York, Jeff. Davis' private secretary occupies a confidential official position in the office of the Democratic Mayor of that City, a large number of rebel soldiers have been chosen to fill Democratic seats in the Forty-fourth Congress; and, wherever the Democracy have succeeded in obtaining possession of patronage to bestow, the lion's share has been given to men who, during the rebellion, were known as the enemies of the General Government and sympathizers with treason. Is there no lesson to be learned from these indisputable and conceded facts?

ONE OF THE WORST CASES ON RECORD.

From the Daily Saratogian.

It is creditable to Gen. Pope that he has urged the President to either examine Gen. Porter's papers himself or to appoint a disinterested commission of officers high in rank "to investigate fully the statements of this new evidence made by Gen. Porter, and report to you [the President] what, if any, bearing it would have upon the finding and sentence of his court-martial, even if it could be fully established." We do not believe it a possible thing for Gen. Porter to exhibit himself of blood-guiltiness in this matter. The case is one of the plainest and one of the worst, too, on record.

A DEMOCRAT WHO HAS SUFFERED FOR HIS PRINCIPLES.

From the Ogdensburg Journal.

The Mayor has named Gen. Fitz John Porter for Commissioner of Public Works in New-York City. We see no reason why Gen. Porter should not have the place. He is not only a good Democrat, but has suffered for his principles. He held an important command in the Army of the Potomac, and was credited with having contributed very materially to the success of the Confederates in the second battle of Bull Run, and, after trial, was let off very leniently by being dismissed from the service. The great tidal wave which is carrying Confederate Generals into Congress ought to carry into some desirable place this dismissed Union General, who is alleged to have gone into camp while the sound of Pope's guns was warning him that there was pressing need of his presence at some point where an enemy could be found.

THE NEW REVENUE LAW.

OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AS TO THE DATE OF THE ACT TAKING EFFECT.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Attorney General has given an opinion to the Secretary of the Treasury upon the question as to whether, under the language employed in the beginning of the first section of the act amending the existing Customs and Internal Revenue laws, approved Feb. 8, 1875, the duties imposed by that section accrue on importations made on the 8th day of February, the day the act was approved, or whether that section takes effect on the 9th day of February, and thereby exclude the 8th day of that month. The language of the first section referred to is as follows: "That from and after the date of the passage of this act the following rates of duty shall be exacted, &c." In connection with this provision attention is directed to the phraseology of like character used in other sections of the same act. Thus in the second section it is declared "That from and after the passage of this act * * * there shall be levied, &c.," and in the sixth section the same words, "from and after the passage," &c., are found. In the fourth section it is provided, "That on and after the date of the passage of this act * * * there shall be levied," &c. The phrase which appears in the first section, "From and after the date of the passage," varies from each of the other phrases mentioned, and it must be admitted that, considered apart from the remainder of the statute, there would be ground for holding that the day of the date of the act is excluded. But looking at the whole statute, and especially at those parts of it which, like the first section, impose duties, the Attorney General does not think it was the intention of Congress to make any distinction as to the time when such parts should go into operation. The most reasonable view seems to be that the phraseology used in the first section was not meant by that body to have any signification or effect different from that used in other sections, and that the various phrases quoted were employed simply as equivalents of each other. He therefore says in answer to the question submitted by Secretary Bristow, that in his [Attorney General Williams'] opinion the duties imposed by the first section of the act of 1875 accrue on importations made on the 8th of February, the day the act was approved.

RAILROAD LEASE.

READING, Penn., March 11.—The *Eagle* this afternoon announces the leasing of the Lehigh and Reading Railroad by the Philadelphia and Reading Road for ninety-nine years. The Philadelphia and Reading Company have already taken possession, but the terms of the lease have not been made public.

POLITICAL MATTERS.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

THE RETURNS STILL INCOMPLETE—THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY IN THE LEGISLATURE NINE—TWO DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMEN CHOSEN.

CONCORD, N. H., March 11.—The entire returns of the State election have not yet been received. The Republicans still claim a majority in the House of 11, which they say will not be reduced below 9. The Democrats have a majority in the Council, which will be an obstacle in the way of removals from office. The Democrats elect two Congressmen—Jones in the First District, and Bell in the Second. Blair, Republican, is elected to Congress in the Third District. The excitement consequent upon the election has not entirely subsided. The political prospects and probabilities in the next Legislature are being generally discussed. The Republicans of Dover to-day celebrated the result of the election by a parade and speeches.

THE "GREENBACK" PARTY.

A NATIONAL CONVENTION OF FIFTY-FIVE DELEGATES, TO FORM A NEW PARTY ON THE BASIS OF GREENBACKS—THE MEETING AT CLEVELAND YESTERDAY—SPEECHES OF THE CHAIRMAN AND OTHERS—A COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS APPOINTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 11.—The National Convention of Grangers and Labor Reformers, to complete the organization of a new party, under the greenback system, assembled in this city at Halle's hall to-day. It was a mass convention, and fifty-five delegates were present from twelve States, the majority being from Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, and Missouri. The convention was called to order by E. A. Olleman, of Indiana, Chairman of the National Executive Committee. T. B. Buchanan, Secretary of the committee and editor of the Indianapolis *Sun*, read a circular giving the basis of the proposed union. The Chairman stated that the only qualification necessary to be a delegate to the convention was to be an American citizen; to be in accord with the principles as laid down in the basis of Union. The speaker had witnessed the organization of the Republican Party at Indianapolis, in his State. At that time it was stated, as at present, that there was no reason for a third party, but it was soon ascertained that there was ample space for such a party. Becoming convinced not long since that the Republican organization was controlled by the monetary interests of the country, and was not the pure party that it was at its birth, Mr. Olleman said he had departed from it, and united himself with the new movement. This independent party was to be a new and pure organization, and was wanted to break the power of one of the existing parties and strangle the other to death. He would never march under a Democratic flag. [Applause.] The call of the 28th of last November had met with unexpected success. This convention, however, was not quite as large as he would have wished, and he said he might as well make the confession that it was for want of greenbacks. Indiana, as well as other States, was thoroughly prepared for the movement. There were twelve men in the Legislature of Indiana who stood firmly by the rights of the people, and they had compelled a venal, subsidized press to recognize the fact that there was an independent party. [Applause.]

M. M. Hooton, of Centralia, Ill., was elected permanent Chairman. On assuming his place, Mr. Hooton made a few remarks, stating that this convention was organized to crush out and remove all the impediments that lay in the path of the working men of the United States. In the foundation of the Government one of the cardinal doctrines was equal rights for all; but soon special privileges, almost as great as those of some of the monarchies of Europe, were granted to corporations to the exceeding great detriment of the "bone and sinew of the land." All must work with broad intelligence and sympathy toward the accomplishment of the great end desired. It had been the effort of these corporations and persons interested in them to spread abroad the belief that this was a movement to put money in the pocket, or aggrandize a few individuals; also, to uphold either the Republican or the Democratic Party. The speaker had received hundreds of letters in relation to the matter, and had been pleased to observe the inquiries. The movement meant an independent or reform party, solely for the benefit of the people of the country at large. [Applause.]

A. C. Cameron, of Chicago, *Workingmen's Advocate*, was appointed Secretary; J. A. Noonan, Chicago, and T. B. Buchanan, Indiana, Assistant Secretaries; and J. F. Campbell, Indiana, C. W. Thompson, (colored,) Richmond, Va., and R. F. Trevellick, Michigan, Vice Presidents.

A committee to draft a platform, consisting of the following members, was then appointed, and retired to consult: H. C. Lawrence, of Illinois; J. H. Wright, of Ohio; C. W. Thompson, (colored,) of Virginia; B. B. Thomas, of Pennsylvania; J. Warner, of Missouri; E. L. Walker, of Michigan; J. A. Thompson, of West Virginia; D. Campbell, of Iowa; C. R. Darrow, of Indiana; R. F. Trevellick, of Michigan; Thomas J. Durant, of the District of Columbia; E. Hazard, of New-York; James Buchanan, of Indiana.

A number of resolutions were presented and referred. A recess was then taken.

The convention reassembled at 2 o'clock, Mr. Holden in the chair. The members composing the Committee on Resolutions being absent in private consultation, the meeting was thrown open for general discussion, and the presentation of such additional resolutions as delegates desired to have referred to the committee. St. Louis was selected as the place for holding the next convention.

Speeches were made by delegates on various topics in connection with the convention, a great diversity of opinion being manifested; but all were in accord in denouncing the press of the country. The following was received and read:

NEW-YORK, March 11, 1875.

To the President of the Greenback Convention:

Thousands of overtaxed New-Yorkers, sick of bondholders, dry rot, and hard-pan deletion, greet you. Hurrah for Pendleton!

EUGENE BEEBE, St. Cloud Hotel.

The convention applauded, and several voices shouted: "It's all right, but the Pendleton part. We don't support such rot."

After the presentation of a number of additional resolutions, and the announcement that the Platform Committee would not report before 10 A. M. to-morrow, the convention adjourned to Friday.

THE APPLICATION OF THE STAMP TAX.

QUESTIONS PUT TO THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE, AND HIS ANSWERS.

On March 4 Mr. F. D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin National Bank of this City, addressed a letter in behalf of himself and other bankers to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, asking his decision of the following questions:

First—Are notes, drafts, and acceptances, when made payable at a bank, subject to a stamp tax of two cents, and if so, does the tax apply to notes, drafts, and acceptances drawn or accepted prior to Feb. 8, 1875, and which have matured and since been paid?

Second—Does the tax apply to checks drawn by a bank upon itself, for the purpose of paying its own dividends and the dividends, coupons, or interest of other corporations?

Third—Are checks drawn by a State, county, or city Government on a bank subject to this tax?

Yesterday Mr. Tappen received a reply from Commissioner Douglass, in which the latter says:

I reply to your specific questions:

First—That if there is any understanding between the bank and the maker of the notes, or acceptor of the checks, drafts, or orders payable at a bank, that all such notes and acceptances shall be paid by the bank and charged in the account of the maker, drawer, or acceptor, in the same manner as ordinary checks would be. Such notes and acceptances are considered liable to the two cent stamp-tax as "vouchers" for the payment of money by the bank. This applies to notes, drafts, &c., made, drawn, or accepted prior to Feb. 8, 1875, when paid by the bank on or after that date.

Second—This tax applies to checks drawn by a bank upon itself for the purpose of paying its own dividends, coupons, or interest of other corporations, or for other payments.

Third—Checks drawn by State, county, or city officers in their official capacity upon public bonds deposited in a bank are exempt, if said bonds are kept separate from any private accounts, it not being within the intent of the law to tax a public treasury.

I will add with reference to some other questions frequently proposed to this office: That orders for dividends are subject to the tax if drawn for a definite and certain sum, but not otherwise.

An ordinary certificate of deposit used in the ordinary manner is not liable.

Interest coupons are considered exempt. Bills of exchange, foreign as well as inland, when drawn upon a bank, banker, or trust company, are held to be subject to the tax, whether payable at sight or otherwise.

Duplicates of bills, orders, &c., are liable the same as originals. Receipts not relating to banking business, for instance for rents, are exempt.

THE OPENING OF NAVIGATION.

PREPARATIONS ALONG THE HUDSON AND LONG ISLAND SOUND—STATISTICS OF RIVER AND CANAL OPENINGS—STEAMERS SOLD AND BOUGHT.

The near approach of the opening of navigation on the Hudson River, Long Island Sound, and the waters about New-York, has been indicated during the past few days by busy preparation along shore. The dry docks have been lifting the palace steamers of the Albany Line, in order to give them the last and finishing touches. On the steam-boats laid up for repairs during the Winter season the workmen have been busily employed, so that the steam-boats can be placed on all of the passenger routes within eight days. Several changes have been made in the ownership of well-known vessels. The Escort, which ran last season from New-York to Sag Harbor, was sold on March 2, by F. C. Schmidt to G. Kearney and H. F. Ackerly. This boat has been purchased by a company organized at Sag Harbor, and will be run, if all of the money is paid in by the company, in opposition to the steamer Orient. There is some trouble about the dock at Sag Harbor, which may lead to litigation.

The sale of the steamer D. R. Martin, on Feb. 24, to the New-York and Staten Island Ferry Company, has been already noticed; also, that of the Fort Lee steamer Walter Brett to A. P. Black. The steamer Long Branch, formerly the Sleepy Hollow, has been sold to William Meyers, of Meyers' Grove, and the boat will be used during the coming season for excursions and charter.

The steamer Jesse Hoyt was sold by Jay Gould, on Dec. 26, 1874, to the Southern Railroad of New-Jersey. Another steamer belonging to this line, the Plymouth Rock, on which the well-known theatrical managers, Jarrett & Palmer, held a mortgage, has been sold by the transfer of mortgage to Jay Gould, and a bill of sale passed for the steamer and its fittings to Jarrett & Palmer for $62,500, under date of Dec. 31, 1874. The fast steamer Shady Side has been sold to the Morrisania Steam-boat Company, the opposition of the New-York and Harlem Line. The Long Island Railroad Company have sold the steamer Jane Moseley, formerly the property of Oliver Charlick, and the steamer will leave possibly to-day for a Southern port. The freight steamers Beverly and Bristol, propellers, have been disposed of by the Philadelphia Express Steam-boat Company to the Philadelphia and New-York Steam-boat Company. The latter company have purchased also the steam-ship Fanita from the Lorillard Steam-ship Company; the Vindicator was purchased some months ago, and also the freight steamer Mayflower, from the Merchants' Propeller Transportation Company. The steam-ship Gulf Stream was sold on Feb. 20 by Thomas Clyde to the New-York and Wilmington Steam-ship Company, and the steam-ship Havana was sold in January by the New-Orleans, Florida and Havana Steam-ship Company to W. P. Clyde. The steamer Monitor, well known in these waters, has been sold by J. L. Hasbrouck to John Smith, and the latter has sold the steamer Thomas McManus to David M. Hamilton.

The New-Haven Steam-boat Company, at Peck slip, have refitted the C. H. Northam with carpets, paint, and new furniture, and expect to have her on the line for passengers about May 1. Meanwhile the Elm City and Continental will run daily from Peck slip as freight and passenger boats, the Traveler carrying freight only. This line complains that consignees are not taking goods away rapidly, and that the freight coming this way blocks the wharf to the detriment of eastward bound freight. The Connecticut River, it is supposed, will open this year about somewhat later than in several previous years. In 1870 this river was open on March 12; 1871, on March 8; 1872, on April 4; 1873, on April 5; 1874, on March 7. During the latter year the river was closed again on March 11 and reopened for the season on March 19. The Hartford line of steamers, Peck slip, are now running to Saybrook, but will run to Hartford as soon as the river is cleared of ice. These boats have been refurnished and painted.

The Bridgeport Line are running the steamers Bridgeport and Laura, but not on regular time, because of the ice. The usual time is four hours, but this week one boat was eleven hours on the trip, having been caught in the ice off Sand's Point. Both of these steamers have been thoroughly overhauled, boilers and engines included. At Pier No. 36 East River, the National Dispatch Line are running their steamers to New-London, Norwich, and all points east and north.

The propellor City of Norwich, Pier No. 37 East River, will be put on the line to Norwalk and Stamford next week.

The Newcrank, at Pier No. 37 North River, the Americus, and the Nellie White have been overhauled and painted, but no arrangements have been made to put them on the route. The New-York and New-Bedford Steam-ship Line freight steamers are running on time.

The opening of the Hudson River in former years was as follows: In 1871, March 12; 1872, April 7; 1873, April 4; 1874, March 15. The Erie Canal was opened in 1871, April 24; 1872, May 13; 1873, May 15, and 1874, May 15. The Straits of Mackinaw were open in 1871, April 2; 1872, April 29; 1873, May 2; 1874, April 20.

Along the North River shore the passenger steamers are lying at their docks newly painted in white and green, with white decks, new furniture, and bright brasses. Of the Albany boats the Drew, of the People's Line, has been thoroughly overhauled and is ready for service. The Dean Richmond has had new boilers put in, new carpets, and is generally refurnished. The St. John will not be put on the line before June 1. About $115,000 have been expended in putting these steamers in order. The other steamers plying between New-York and points below Albany are ready and waiting for the ice to give way.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

At a few minutes after 11 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on the second floor of the three-story brick building in the rear of No. 13 Jacob street, occupied by Wehl & Eisner, dealers in wool and dressers of sheepskins. The fire was caused by the ignition of a quantity of wool spread out to dry in too close proximity to a stove. The flames spread with great rapidity, and caused a great deal of excitement among the inhabitants of the adjoining tenement-houses. The firemen, who promptly responded to the alarm sent out by the Police, experienced great difficulty in subduing the flames, owing to the height of the building and the defective means of access to the upper floors. As a precautionary measure, a second alarm was telegraphed, but the fire was extinguished without calling into service the reserve engines. The damage to stock of Messrs. Wehl & Eisner is estimated at $10,000, and is fully covered by insurance. The building is owned by Moses Elvin, and is damaged to the extent of $2,000. Capt. Williams, of the Fourth Precinct, with a large force of Police, was present, and rendered efficient service in preserving order and allaying the excitement prevailing among the residents of the neighborhood.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the upper portion of a frame building on the Centre street wharf, in Newark, N. J., formerly used as a storehouse by the Stephens & Condit Transportation Company, of Newark. Owing to a mistake in giving an alarm, the Fire Department was delayed, so that when the firemen arrived the flames had gathered considerable headway. The main building was almost completely destroyed, and some buildings in the rear partially burned. The loss is estimated at $3,000, on which there is $2,000 insurance.

Gurney Block, Salem, Ohio, was burned early yesterday morning. The building was ow

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 11.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$10,000 Pa. Pac...F. 90⅞ | 200 Union Pacific... 47⅛
2000 West. Union... 76⅛ | 1000 do... 47¼
200 do... s3. 76 | 1500 do... 47⅜
1200 do... 76 | 600 do... 47⅝
900 do... b3. 76 | 600 do... 47¾
500 do... c. 76 | 1000 do... 47¾
400 Erie R'way... 27¼ | 1200 do... 47⅞
400 do... 27¾ | 500 do... 48
800 do... 27⅝ | 2300 do... 47¾
1100 Pacific Mail... 39⅛ | 500 do... 47⅝
500 do... 39⅜ | 500 do... 47⅞
1000 do... b3. 40 | 2200 do... 47⅝
200 do... c. 40 | 100 do... s3. 47⅝
300 do... 39⅞ | 1000 do... 47⅝
1500 do... 40 | 500 do... 47¾
300 do... c. 40 | 1300 do... s3. 47¾
800 do... 39⅞ | 2500 do... 47⅝
1000 do... 40⅛ | 1800 do... b3. 47⅝
200 do... 40 | 550 do... 48
800 do... 40⅛ | 1000 do... 47⅝
100 Lake Shore... 73⅝ | 800 do... 48⅛
500 do... 73¾ | 700 do... 48¼
300 do... 73⅝ | 1600 do... 48⅜
200 do... 74 | 3500 do... b3. 48¼
200 do... 73⅝ | 100 North-west. Pf... 57¾
1100 do... 73¾ | 100 do... s3. 57⅞
200 do... c. 73⅝ | 300 do... 58
150 do... 73⅜ | 400 Ohio & Miss... 27⅛
200 do... 73⅝ | 1300 do... 27⅜
100 Han. & St. Jo... 25¾ | 800 do... b3. 27
200 North-west... 65¾ | 100 do... 26⅞
300 do... 65⅝ | 100 Rock Island... 104⅝
1100 do... 65⅞ | 200 do... s3. 104⅝
100 do... 65⅝ | 100 Tol. & Wab... 14⅜
200 do... s3. 65⅞ | 200 do... 14¼
200 do... 65⅝ | 100 Chicago & Alton. 101¼
300 do... 65⅜ | 300 do... 101
300 do... 65⅝ | 200 Chic. & Alton Pf. 104½
200 do... 65⅝ | 200 do... 104¾
200 do... 65⅞ | 100 Chicago & Alton. 101¼
300 do... 65⅝ | 30 DuB. & S. C... b. c. 55
200 do... b3. 65⅞ | 400 Ft. & St. Jo... b. c. 21½
200 do... 65⅝ | 200 do... 21¾
300 do... 65⅞ | 25 Ft. & S. C. Jd. Pf. b. c. 33
400 do... 65⅝ | 500 do... 32¾
200 do... 65⅞ | 300 O. & Miss... b. c. 26⅜
800 do... 65⅝ | 2100 do... 26¾
200 do... 65⅞ | 200 do... s3. 26⅜
1300 do... 65⅝ | 300 do... 26⅝
400 do... 65⅞ | 300 do... s3. 26⅝
700 do... 65⅝ | 300 do... b3. 26⅝
800 do... 65⅞ | 300 do... s3. 26⅝
100 C., M. & St. P. b. c. 35¾ | 400 do... 26⅞
200 do... 35⅝ | 200 do... 26¾
700 do... 35⅜ | 100 C. C. & I. C. b. c. 6

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$3,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d. 64 | 700 Union Pacific. s3. 46⅝
15,000 U. P. Sink. Fd. 90¾ | 200 do... 46¾
5,000 K. W. 1st Mtg. 90¾ | 200 do... 46⅞
Gold bonds... 82½ | 2830 do... 46¾
700 Western Union... 75⅜ | 1500 do... 46⅝
200 do... b3. 75¾ | 100 do... b3. 46¾
200 do... 75⅝ | 1200 do... 46⅞
400 Erie Railway... 27 | 2000 do... 46¾
200 do... b3. 27 | 2000 do... b3. 46⅞
400 Pacific Mail... 39 | 1000 do... 46¾
200 do... c. 38⅞ | 200 St. Paul... 58¼
500 do... 39⅛ | 300 do... 58⅜
100 do... b10. 39 | 100 North-west. s3. 64¾
100 do... b3. 39 | 100 do... 65
200 do... 38⅞ | 900 do... 64⅞
100 do... 39 | 1500 do... 64¾
100 do... b10. 39 | 100 North-west. s3. 64¾
100 do... 39 | 100 do... 64⅞
200 do... 38⅞ | 900 do... 64¾
100 do... 39 | 1500 do... 64⅞
1,000 C. & N. W. Con. 80¾ | 200 St. L. & I. S. & S... 29
C. Gold b3... 82⅞ | 100 do... 20½
5,000 D. L. & W. Con. 110⅜ | 500 U. Pac. b. c... 83⅜
1,000 Mor. & Es. 1st... 102 | 100 do... s3. 83⅝
1,000 L. S. Con. C. 1st. 102 | 400 do... 83⅜
1,000 N. Y. C. & St. 97⅞ | 800 do... 24
2,000 N. Y. C. 6s... 97 | 100 do... s3. 24
5,000 Har. 1st 7s. C. 110 | 1200 do... c. 47⅜
$9,000 do... 110¾ | 1000 do... 47⅝
2,000 C. Pac. St. Aid bonds... 104½ | 500 do... 47⅜
1,000 Cent. Pac. 1st... 94 | 1000 do... 47⅝
San Joaq. Br... 85⅞ | 300 do... 47⅜
5,000 do... 86¼ | 800 do... 47⅝
1,000 do... 86⅞ | 1000 do... 47⅜
12,000 C. Pacific 1st. 96½ | 500 do... s3. 47¼
5,000 do... 96¼ | 800 do... 47⅜
2,000 do... 96⅞ | 500 do... 47⅝
2,000 U. Pac. S. F. 90¾ | 400 do... 47⅜
10,000 do... 90⅝ | 1500 do... s3. 47⅜
28,000 do... 90⅝ | 1500 do... 47⅝
10,000 do... 90⅞ | 1000 do... 47⅜
C. Gold b3... 87 | 1000 do... 47⅝
10,000 D. L. & W. Con. Trust... 65 | 1000 do... 47⅜
5,000 P. P. W. & C. 1st. 110 | 100 do... s3. 47⅜
2,000 C. & I. C. 1st... 85 | 500 do... 47⅝
2,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st... 86 | 100 do... s3. 47⅜
5,000 Tol. & W. 2d... 62 | 1000 do... 47⅝
1,000 T. & Wab. 1st... 100 | 1000 do... 47⅜
Adams Bills... 63¾ | 1000 do... 47⅝
3,000 Great W. 2d... 60 | 26 N. J. Central... 111
3,000 S. Pacific bds. | 200 C. & N. W... b. c. 45⅜
of Missouri... 71 | 600 do... c. 45⅝
4,000 Del. & Hud. R. bds. '84... 107 | 500 do... c. 45⅜
3,000 L. & N. Con. '93. 90½ | 100 do... c. 45⅝
12 Bank of America... 155 | 300 do... 45⅜
50 Bank of N. Y... 230 | 100 do... 45⅝
25 Bank of Republic... 100 | 300 do... s5. 45⅜
100 Mar. Land & Min... 10 | 100 do... c. 45⅝
Co... c. 6 | 200 do... 45⅜
700 West. Union b. c. 76 | 1000 do... 45⅝
1400 do... 76⅛ | 1000 do... 44¾
1800 do... 76 | 500 do... s3. 44¾
200 do... c. 75 | 1000 do... 44¾
200 do... c. s3. 76 | 2700 do... 44¾
100 do... s3. 75⅞ | 100 do... c. 45⅜
100 do... 75⅞ | 100 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c. 58⅜
600 do... b3. 75⅝ | 200 do... 57⅝
600 do... 75⅞ | 100 do... c. 57½
200 do... s10 76⅛ | 200 C. & R. I... b. c. 104¾
100 do... b3. 75⅞ | 100 do... b3. 104¾
100 do... 75⅞ | 100 do... 104¾
1100 do... b3. 75⅞ | 200 do... b3. 104¾
100 do... 75⅞ | 90 Rome & Water... 73½
200 do... 75⅝ | 100 T., W. & W... b. c. 14½
50 American Ex... 75⅜ | 300 do... 14¾
5 N. Y. C. & H... b. c. 102⅝ | 750 do... 14
900 Erie Rail. b. c. b3. 27⅜ | 100 do... 14⅛
200 do... 27⅞ | 800 do... b3. 27
200 do... 27⅝ | 100 N. Y., S. H. & H. 139
600 do... 27⅞ | 66 D., L. & W... b. c. 112
100 Ill. Central... b. c. 101 | 50 N. J. South... b. c. 90
100 Pan. Mail. b. c. b3. 39 | 7 P., W. & C. Gold b. c. 97¾
300 do... 38⅞ | 100 Chicago & Alton. 101¼
300 do... 39⅛ | 300 do... 101
300 do... 38⅞ | 20 Chic. & Alton Pf. 104½
200 do... 39 | 200 do... 104¾
200 do... 38⅞ | 100 Chicago & Alton. 101¼
300 do... 39 | 30 DuB. & S. C... b. c. 55
200 do... b3. 39⅛ | 400 Ft. & St. Jo... b. c. 21½
200 do... 39 | 200 do... 21¾
200 do... 39⅛ | 25 Ft. & S. C. Jd. Pf. b. c. 33
400 do... 39⅜ | 500 do... 32¾
200 do... 39⅛ | 100 O. & Miss... b. c. 26⅜
800 do... 39⅛ | 2100 do... 26¾
200 do... 39⅜ | 200 do... s3. 26⅜
1300 do... 39⅛ | 300 do... 26⅝
400 do... 39⅜ | 300 do... s3. 26⅝
700 do... 39 | 300 do... b3. 26⅝
800 do... s3. 39 | 300 do... s3. 26⅝
100 C., M. & St. P. b. c. 35¾ | 400 do... 26⅞
200 do... 35⅝ | 200 do... 26¾
700 do... 35⅜ | 100 C. C. & I. C. b. c. 6

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$3,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d. 64 | 700 Union Pacific. s3. 46⅝
15,000 U. P. Sink. Fd. 90¾ | 200 do... 46¾
5,000 K. W. 1st Mtg. 90¾ | 200 do... 46⅞
Gold bonds... 82½ | 2830 do... 46¾
700 Western Union... 75⅜ | 1500 do... 46⅝
200 do... b3. 75¾ | 100 do... b3. 46¾
200 do... 75⅝ | 1200 do... 46⅞
400 Erie Railway... 27 | 2000 do... 46¾
200 do... b3. 27 | 2000 do... b3. 46⅞
400 Pacific Mail... 39 | 1000 do... 46¾
200 do... 38⅞ | 200 St. Paul... 58¼
500 do... 39⅛ | 300 do... 58⅜
100 do... b10. 39 | 100 North-west. s3. 64¾
100 do... b3. 39 | 100 do... 65
200 do... 38⅞ | 900 do... 64⅞
100 do... 39 | 1500 do... 64¾
1,000 C. & N. W. Con. 80¾ | 200 St. L. & I. S. & S... 29
C. Gold b3... 82⅞ | 100 do... 20½
5,000 D. L. & W. Con. 110⅜ | 500 U. Pac. b. c... 83⅜
1,000 Mor. & Es. 1st... 102 | 100 do... s3. 83⅝
1,000 L. S. Con. C. 1st. 102 | 400 do... 83⅜
1,000 N. Y. C. & St. 97⅞ | 800 do... 24
2,000 N. Y. C. 6s... 97 | 100 do... s3. 24
5,000 Har. 1st 7s. C. 110 | 1200 do... c. 47⅜
$9,000 do... 110¾ | 1000 do... 47⅝
2,000 C. Pac. St. Aid bonds... 104½ | 500 do... 47⅜
1,000 Cent. Pac. 1st... 94 | 1000 do... 47⅝
San Joaq. Br... 85⅞ | 300 do... 47⅜
5,000 do... 86¼ | 800 do... 47⅝
1,000 do... 86⅞ | 1000 do... 47⅜
12,000 C. Pacific 1st. 96½ | 500 do... s3. 47¼
5,000 do... 96¼ | 800 do... 47⅜
2,000 do... 96⅞ | 500 do... 47⅝
2,000 U. Pac. S. F. 90¾ | 400 do... 47⅜
10,000 do... 90⅝ | 1500 do... s3. 47⅜
28,000 do... 90⅝ | 1500 do... 47⅝
10,000 do... 90⅞ | 1000 do... 47⅜
C. Gold b3... 87 | 1000 do... 47⅝
10,000 D. L. & W. Con. Trust... 65 | 1000 do... 47⅜
5,000 P. P. W. & C. 1st. 110 | 100 do... s3. 47⅜
2,000 C. & I. C. 1st... 85 | 500 do... 47⅝
2,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st... 86 | 100 do... s3. 47⅜
5,000 Tol. & W. 2d... 62 | 1000 do... 47⅝
1,000 T. & Wab. 1st... 100 | 1000 do... 47⅜
Adams Bills... 63¾ | 1000 do... 47⅝
3,000 Great W. 2d... 60 | 26 N. J. Central... 111
3,000 S. Pacific bds. | 200 C. & N. W... b. c. 45⅜
of Missouri... 71 | 600 do... c. 45⅝
4,000 Del. & Hud. R. bds. '84... 107 | 500 do... c. 45⅜
3,000 L. & N. Con. '93. 90½ | 100 do... c. 45⅝
12 Bank of America... 155 | 300 do... 45⅜
50 Bank of N. Y... 230 | 100 do... 45⅝
25 Bank of Republic... 100 | 300 do... s5. 45⅜
100 Mar. Land & Min... 10 | 100 do... c. 45⅝
Co... c. 6 | 200 do... 45⅜
700 West. Union b. c. 76 | 1000 do... 45⅝
1400 do... 76⅛ | 1000 do... 44¾
1800 do... 76 | 500 do... s3. 44¾
200 do... c. 75 | 1000 do... 44¾
200 do... c. s3. 76 | 2700 do... 44¾
100 do... s3. 75⅞ | 100 do... c. 45⅜
100 do... 75⅞ | 100 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c. 58⅜
600 do... b3. 75⅝ | 200 do... 57⅝
600 do... 75⅞ | 100 do... c. 57½
200 do... s10 76⅛ | 200 C. & R. I... b. c. 104¾
100 do... b3. 75⅞ | 100 do... b3. 104¾
100 do... 75⅞ | 100 do... 104¾
1100 do... b3. 75⅞ | 200 do... b3. 104¾
100 do... 75⅞ | 90 Rome & Water... 73½
200 do... 75⅝ | 100 T., W. & W... b. c. 14½
50 American Ex... 75⅜ | 300 do... 14¾
5 N. Y. C. & H... b. c. 102⅝ | 750 do... 14
900 Erie Rail. b. c. b3. 27⅜ | 100 do... 14⅛
200 do... 27⅞ | 800 do... b3. 27
200 do... 27⅝ | 100 N. Y., S. H. & H. 139
600 do... 27⅞ | 66 D., L. & W... b. c. 112
100 Ill. Central... b. c. 101 | 50 N. J. South... b. c. 90
100 Pan. Mail. b. c. b3. 39 | 7 P., W. & C. Gold b. c. 97¾
300 do... 38⅞ | 100 Chicago & Alton. 101¼
300 do... 39

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, SPEAKING French and English, desires a situation as nursery governess or lady's maid; no objection to travel; highest of references. Call at No. 32 3d av.

AT JACQUIN'S BUREAU CAN BE OBTAINED first-class servants of all nations; males and females; City and country. No. 621 6th av., near 36th st., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY a French young woman, or nurse and sewing-maid; City or country; has good references; speaks good English. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY NEAT, AND active young woman, as first-class chamber-maid in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Swedish girl; neat and tidy; speaks good English; has good disposition; can sew; gives verbal references. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av., over Russian Baths.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 13 West 44th st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as chamber-maid and do plain sewing or take care of growing children; good City references. Call at or address No. 309 East 36th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY a Protestant girl, American, or to cook; City or country; best of references. Inquire at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work and assist with washing; private family; City reference. Apply at No. 454 7th av., near 34th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—COUNtry or the city. The best City reference. Apply at No. 203 Lexington av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; is a thorough cook; French, English, and other first-class cooking; meats, game, fowls, fish, soups, &c., pastries, creams, and can bone, lard, and get up nice side dishes; has unexceptionable testimonials; sober, kind, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A WELL-EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman, who understands her business thoroughly; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also a good baker and pastry cook; has best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A steady, reliable young woman, who is a good cook; makes soups, bread, biscuits, &c., in best style; is also a good baker and pastry cook; has best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK, IN A PRIvate family, or first-class boarding-house; understands all kinds of soups, meats, made dishes, bread, pies, and cake; good City reference. Apply at No. 411 6th av.

COOK.—BY A GOOD RELIABLE WOMAN AS COOK; understands soups, meats, game, and is a good baker; would like to go with a family to the country for the summer months; City reference. Call at No. 697 8th av., between 53d and 54th sts.

COOK.—BY A NEAT YOUNG PERSON; HAS three years', and from her last place eighteen months', references; is good, economical cook and first-class baker; can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor, French Bureau.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A VERY good family cook and a first-rate baker; is also a nice washer and ironer; can furnish the best of references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook; she understands her business well; would have no objection to a private boarding-house; can give best of references. Call at No. 313 East 24th st., between 1st and 2d avs., one pair of stairs, front.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS PLAIN cook and to assist in washing; no objection to private boarding-house; inquire for two days at No. 157 West 30th st., top floor.

COOK OR HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN woman; thoroughly understands general house-work, cook, wash, iron, &c.; City or country. Inquire at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German front-stair young woman; is a good cook and first-rate laundress; has best City reference. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st.

COOK—NURSE.—BY TWO COMPETENT WOMEN, one as first-class cook, the other as nurse, to take care of children; references are good. Call or address 2 o. 411 8th av., second floor.

COOK.—BY A STEADY WOMAN, AS GOOD COOK, washer, and ironer, or as laundress; no objection to a boarding-house; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; IS A GOOD cook; thoroughly understands her business; private family preferred; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 20 West 13th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS plain cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 334 West 21st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; has no objection to assist with the washing; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 246 West 47th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK; WILL assist with washing; good reference. Apply at No. 107 West 18th st., third floor back.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook; best City reference. Call at No. 145 West 39th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD FAMILY COOK, WITH GOOD City reference; will assist with the washing. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK, WITH superior City references. Call at Bougrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands French and English cooking; has private family or hotel. Address Fr.C.B., 253 7th av.

DRESS-MAKER. — A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker would like a few customers by the day; perfect cutter and fitter; terms low. Call or address, for two days, No. 320 East 23d st.

GERMAN DRESS-MAKER.—WOULD LIKE engagements by the day in private families; understands cutting and fitting thoroughly. Call or address No. 612 3d av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW woman as housekeeper; understands all kinds of cooking; accustomed to the charge of servants; large salary not so much an object as a good home; best of reference. Call or address Mrs. Hill, 31 West 32d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY, INDUSTRIous woman, to do general house-work; is a good cook, excellent washer and ironer, makes good bread and biscuit, strictly honest and reliable; two years' City reference from last employer; a good home more an object than high wages. Call at No. 779 7th av., near 52d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT young woman; or would go as cook, washer, and ironer; is thoroughly competent, and has excellent City reference. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, TO DO light house-work. Call or address No. 596 2d av., one door from 33d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL FOR general house-work in private boarding-house or restaurant; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A Scotch Protestant young woman, highly respectable and recommended as being a thorough seamstress and dress-maker; cut, fit, operate on different machines; will do all kinds of family sewing, dress hair neatly; speaks French; country or City; or will nurse; unexceptionable references. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN A very superior laundress; understands all kinds of ladies' and children's flueries and gentlemen's linens; has two and a half years' City reference from her last place; lady to be seen. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 845 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY GOOD LAUNDRESS; willing to do some chamber-work; is thoroughly competent in the above capacities. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A REGULAR PROTESTANT first-class laundress with good City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, Bongrand's Office.

NURSE—SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH PROTestant girl speaking English; fond of children; first-class seamstress; well recommended for neatness and competency. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av., over Russian baths.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as infant's nurse; fully competent to take full charge of an infant; long experience; will travel if required; first-class reference. Apply at No. 123 West 44th st.; ring bell No. 12.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED LADY as second nurse; her baby is seven months old; is also a good seamstress; can bring good reference from a doctor. Call at No. 38 West 44th st.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT YOUNG PROTESTANT woman as nurse and seamstress to grown children; is also a neat hand sewer; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—TO WALKING children; fully competent; long and satisfactory City references. Call or address No. 156 West 18th st., front house, room No. 9.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE AND SEAMstress, or to take the entire charge of a baby; is quite competent, and willing to travel with a family. Call at No. 110 West 10th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT PERSON AS NURSE and seamstress, (in a first-class family only.) Address A. H., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL, WITH good references, as nurse and seamstress; has her own sewing-machine. Call at No. 703 6th av., between 40th and 41st sts., dyeing store.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as nurse to an invalid lady. Apply for two days at No. 196 3d av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS seamstress or to take care of children or to do chamber-work; no objections to travel or to the county. Call at No. 295 East 7th st. M. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress; understands cutting and fitting, and has best City references. Apply at No. 39 5th av., for two days.

SEAMSTRESS.—A WOMAN, WHO IS A FIRST-class sewer, will work for old clothing. Address J. S., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WAITRESS.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman; is a first-class waitress; clean and take care silver; gets up salads in the best manner; would do chamber-work and waiting; best testimonials; sober; very neat, honest, and obliging. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as waitress and chamber-maid in a private family; has best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, with good City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, THE washing of a small family or a few gentlemen. Can be seen at No. 228 East 75th st., two flights up, back room.

WASHING, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out by the day cleaning or washing; good reference. Call at 508 West 43d st., second floor, front.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH BUTLER; is entirely qualified and highly recommended as to honesty, neatness, sobriety, and efficiency. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

BUTLER.—BY A GOOD BUTLER, WITH GOOD City reference, but wants a country home in a good family; wages not so much an object as a good home. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT RESPECTABLE man of experience and capability; sober and trustworthy; disengaged on account of his employer not wanting a man for the Winter; superior driver and first-class groom; first-class City references; no objection to the country. Call or address for two days No. 153 West 42d st.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A young American man as coachman and useful man, or coachman and gardener; is a first-class man; best references; City or country. Address for three days, Jacob Hawkins, Box No. 212 *Times* Office, after that Sayville, Suffolk County, Long Island.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING SOLD HIS horses and carriages, desires a situation for his coachman, who has served him with great fidelity, being sober, honest, and perfectly trustworthy. Refers to Frank Kellogg, Nos. 483 and 485 Broadway, for one week.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands the care of horse, harness, and carriages; is a first-class driver of twelve years' experience in this country; will be found willing and obliging; first-class City reference if required. Address M. A., No. 21 Jay st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; is a careful driver, first-class groom, strictly temperate; thoroughly understands his business; will recommend him in every particular. Call at or address Coachman, No. 39 West 34th st., present employer's.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SOBER young Englishman, of good experience; City or country; willing to be useful and obliging; can milk if required; best City reference. Address Coachman, Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Scotchman who thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; best of reference; City or country. Address James, Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN DISPOSING of his horses and carriages, for an experienced coachman; good driver, young, (unmarried and Protestant,) willing, and civil. Address H., No. 534 6th av.

DRIVER.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT MAN, twenty years of age, to drive a business wagon; strictly sober and temperate. Call or address N. H., No. 220 West 44th st.

FARMER—DAIRY AND POULTRY.—BY AN experienced American Protestant man and wife; aged thirty-three years; no children; from Dutchess County, N. Y.; man understands all branches of farming, dairy-work, stock, management, &c.; has been fifteen years on one farm; wife will make butter and care poultry, if required; best testimonials. Can be seen by applying at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FARMER.—BY A SWEDE, WITH EXPERIENCE; gives good references; is single, sober, and industrious; can milk; is strong, willing, and obliging. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av., over Russian Baths.

FARMER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO FAMILY; thoroughly understands his business; ten years' experience. Address or call on T. B., Madison and Newark sts., Hoboken, N. J.

FARMER'S BOY.—BY A GOOD STRONG BOY ON a farm; understands all kinds of farm work. Address for two days, James Dewson, 307 East 32d st.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A PRACtical man, married; understands farming and gardening in all its branches; can sow; gives verbal references. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av., over Russian Baths.

GARDENER.—A GENTLEMAN CAN HIGHLY recommend a Protestant married man who has lived with him for over three years; he is an honest, reliable man; understands vegetable and flower gardening, greenhouses, and the care of stock, &c. Address Honesty, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED MAN without family; is a practical gardener; understands hot and cold graperies, green-house, fruits, vegetables; also making improvements on a gentleman's place; City references. Address Gardener, for three days, Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; THOroughly understands the care of out and cold grapories, green-house, and vegetables in all its branches; best reference; married man; no family. Address T. Cox, Gardener, No. 21 East Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; MARried, no family; thoroughly understands the care of greenhouses, graperies, and all kinds of vegetables; undoubted reference from last place. Address M. H. W., Box No. 221 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A COMPETENT AND RELIAble single man; is a first-rate vegetable gardener; understands the care of horses; can milk; will be found willing and obliging; good reference. Address W. L., No. 616 Greenwich st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a gentlemen's place in order; would take care of a horse if required; will make himself useful; five years' City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS GARdener, whom he can highly recommend for honesty, capability, and industry. Call at No. 16 Wall st., Room No. 12.

GARDENER.—ENGLISH; MARRIED; NO FAMILY; age thirty-five; over twenty years' experience in growing all kinds of fruit, flowers, and vegetables. Address A. G. J., Christmas, No. 4 Wall st., New-York.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MIDDLE-AGED man of life-long experience, who guarantees his salary for his success; requires sole charge of his garden. Address J. S., gardener, No. 113 South st., City.

GARDENER OR FARMER, OR BOTH.—IS fully qualified in both branches; no incumbrances; myself and wife, both Scotch; best of reference. Address T. M., Mott Haven Post Office, N. Y.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, single, in the country; understands the care and management of horses; is a good plain gardener, and will be useful and competent on a gentleman's place; temperate and honest; two years' very best references. Call at No. 251 7th av., second floor, front.

USEFUL MAN—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE to go in the country; man as foreman; understands the care of horses, cows, and driving; wife as first-class cook, or would fill any other capacity required; good reference. Call or address for one week, McKeever, No. 105 West 20th st., two flights, front.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN AS waiter in a private family, where he would be found thoroughly efficient and obliging; City or country; the best of City references can be given for honesty and sobriety. Address M. G., Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG CHINAMAN AS FIRSTclass waiter in a private family; best references from last place. Call at 248 West 47th st., Room 10.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of March, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the desks, seats, and other furniture required for the new primary school building on 1st st., between 1st and 2d avs.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for the steam heating apparatus for said building.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder.

Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

ROBERT A. BARRY, M. D.,
ADAM WEBER,
OWEN MURPHY,
FREDERIC C. WAGNER,
HENRY MEEZ,
Board of School Trustees, Seventeenth Ward.

Dated New-York, March 8, 1875.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1875.

PROPOSALS FOR AWNING REQUIRED FOR THE SHIP ST. MARY'S—NAUTICAL SCHOOL.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at this office until the 12th day of March next, at 4 o'clock P. M., for furnishing the Nautical School Ship St. Mary's with a complete set of awnings and side curtains.

For particulars and scale drawing, apply to the Superintendent of the school, on board the ship, at the foot of East 23d st.

DAVID WETMORE,
WILLIAM DOWD,
J. D. VERMILYE,
JOS. SELIGMAN,
A. J. MATHEWSON,
Executive Committee on Nautical School.

L. D. EIKMAN, Clerk.

AERIAL FIRE LADDERS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 10 o'clock A. M. March 17, 1875, for building FOUR AERIAL LADDERS. For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SAUCES.

TRADE-MARK

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

At the BREAKFAST TABLE it imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to Hot or Cold Meat Fowl, Fish, Broiled Kidney, &c.

At the DINNER TABLE, in Soup, with Fish, Hot Joints, Game, and in all Gravies, it gives a delightful flavor.

At the LUNCHEON AND SUPPER TABLES it is deemed indispensable by those familiar with its estimable qualities.

From New-York Times.

There is no relish in the world which is so universally liked as Lea & Perrins' famous Worcestershire Sauce.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW-YORK.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM H. CANFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Oscar Smedberg, Esq., No. 43 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of October next. Dated New-York, the 7th day of October, 1874. THADDEUS CLAPP, Executor.

o8-lawGmF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB MILLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of F. G. Smedley, Esq., No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the seventeenth day of March next. Dated New-York, the fourteenth day of August, 1874.

CHARLES H. MILLER,
HENRY G. CRAMPTON,
FREDERIC G. SMEDLEY,
Executors.

s11-lawGmF.*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND D. STANTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of residence, No. 14 West 29th st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of October, 1874. LOUISE STANTON,
Executrix.

o2-lawGmF*

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT.—GEORGE NETTLINGER against FREDERICK STEGMILLER, CHARLES G. GOELLER, and others.—In pursuance of a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale entered in this action on the 6th day of October, 1874, I, the Referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of March, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, by Vernon K. Stevenson, Jr., auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Tenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Delancey street, fifty (50) feet and three (3) inches westerly from the north-westerly corner of Norfolk and Delancey streets, running thence northerly and parallel with Norfolk street sixty-nine (69) feet and six inches, thence easterly and parallel with Delancey street twenty-five (25) feet to the centre of a party wall, thence southerly and partly through the centre of said wall, sixty-nine (69) feet and eight (8) inches to the northerly side of Delancey street, and thence westerly along said northerly side of Delancey street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, March 4, 1875.

JOHN E. WARD, Referee.

D. S. RIDDLE, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 37 Park row.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE High Court of Chancery, made in the matter of the estate of CLIFFORD JORDAN, late of Torquay, in the county of Devon, dramatic artist, deceased, who died in or about February, 1873, are on or before the 10th day of May, 1875, to send by post, prepaid, to Mr. Robert Henry Pearpoint, of No. 50 Leicester square, in the County of Middlesex, the solicitor of the defendant, John Jordan, the brother of the deceased, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order. Every creditor holding any security is to produce the same before the Master of the Rolls, at his chambers, situated in the Rolls yard, Chancery lane, Middlesex, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of June, 1875, at 12 o'clock at noon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.—Dated this 25th day of February, 1875. JOHN WILLIAM HAWKINS, Chief Clerk.

ROBERT HENRY PEARPOINT, No. 50 Leicester square, London, plaintiff's solicitor.

PERSONAL.

TO THE HEIRS OF LEBBEUS LAWRENCE, who was the son of Jonathan Lawrence, who was the son of John Lawrence and Mary Townley Lawrence, his wife. Said Lebbeus Lawrence was born in the province of Nova Scotia, about the year of 1766, and when a child was taken to the State of Massachusetts. His heirs, or any of them, will hear something greatly to their advantage by addressing

HUNTLEY & MARVIN, Attorneys,
No. 76 Harrerave st.,
London, England.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAM-BOATS AND BARGES FOR EXCURsions to Hunting Beach, Sea View, Long Island, and Willow Haven Grove. MARTIN & KASKELL, 111 South st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.

Non-union Puddlers, at Troy, N. Y.
One works is now in operation, running twenty-two (22) puddling furnaces night and day.
Apply by letter to either of the undersigned.
H. BURDEN & SONS, Troy, N. Y.
ERASTUS CORNING & CO., Troy, N. Y.
JOHN A. GRISWOLD & CO., Troy, N. Y.

ERRAND BOY WANTED IN A WHOLESALE store; one who lives with his parents in this City, and can come well recommended. Address W. C. E., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

STRAW SEWERS OVER BLOCK.—STEADY work to good hands. W. GEORGE, No. 80 West Houston st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN WHO IS ACQUAINTED with the hardware and furniture trade, and with manufacturers generally, by a large wholesale manufacturing house. None but first-class men, well recommended, need apply; give nationality, salary expected, &c., and address J. Z. S. & Co., Box No. 4,041 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE WITHOUT INCUMbrance, to take charge of a gentleman's place, within a few miles of the City; the man, a good vegetable gardener, and the wife a good plain cook. Address L. L., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GENERAL AGENT FOR THE STATE of New-York, for the sale of
BEHREND'S PATENT CATARRH CIGAR.
For further particulars, apply to S. LEDERER, No. 53 Bowery, between 12 M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED nursery governess, perfectly competent to take entire charge of two little children. Apply this and to-morrow morning, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 526 5th av.

WANTED—A BOY TO TAKE CARE OF AN OFFICE and run errands; address in own hand, giving references, and if you live with parents. Address B., Box No. 245 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED COLORED WOMAN to do the cooking and assist with the washing and make herself generally useful. Apply for two days at 69 Union place, (4th av.,) between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SWEDISH, GERMAN, OR ENGLISH first-class cook; wages, $18; at No. 148 West 44th st. Call between 10 and 12 o'clock, Friday.

WANTED—A GIRL AS GOOD COOK AND WASHER and ironer, well recommended from last employer. Apply at No. 3 West 124th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS CHAMber-maid and nurse. Apply at No. 3 East 27th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER,
NOS. 20 AND 22 EAST 35TH ST.

Has a Parlor Suite, with or without private Table, or can be divided.

Arrangements can be made temporarily or for the year, and also for the Summer in her house in Saratoga.

FIFTH AV., NO. 252.—TO LET, FURNISHED, elegant apartment house; two very desirable suites, front; also, two beautiful single rooms for gentlemen; separate baths, &c. Apply to janitor.

TO LET—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, A handsomely-furnished front room on the second floor, without board; location pleasant and convenient. No. 149 East 18th st.

TWO CONNECTING SECOND STORY FRONT rooms; also other rooms to rent with board to adults who desire a refined home. Apply at No. 61 West 17th st.

FURNISHED ROOMS. — NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms, with hot and cold water, to let to gentlemen, without board, in a private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Desirable suites of apartments on first and third floors, with private table, in the pleasantly-located double house, No. 45 5th av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, OPPOSITE MADISON PARK.—Third floor, bath, &c.; handsomely furnished; with or without private table. Also parlor and bedroom. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

NO. 12 WEST 10TH ST., THIRD HOUSE from 5th av.—Rooms to let, with board, to a family or party of gentlemen; terms moderate.

NO. 22 EAST 49TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, en suite or singly; superior board; references exchanged.

NO. 22 EAST 41ST ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED sunny room, suitable for gentleman and wife, or gentlemen, with board.

TO A FIRST-CLASS PHYSICIAN. — ONE or more handsomely-furnished rooms; possession May 1. 4 East 29th st., between 5th and Madison avs.

BOARDERS WANTED.—NO. 23 WEST 32D st.; rooms with superior board, in a first-class liberal house; references.

NO. 33 EAST 23D ST.—MRS R. H. JENKINS has a desirable third story front room, sunny, to rent, with board.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.—SUITE OF ROOMS and single room on third floor to let, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—HANDSOME THIRD floor room for gentleman and wife. Superior board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—FIRST-CLASS NEIGHBORhood, near or on 5th or Madison av.; for gentleman and wife. Address C., Post Office Box No. 712.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC.....SATURDAY, March 13, at 10 A. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, March 20, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, April 3, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, April 10, at 8 A. M.

From White Star dock, Pier No. 42 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets $175, gold; steerage at low rates.

Drafts from £1 upwards.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian o 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

*CUBA.....WED., March 17. PARTHIA....WED., Mar. 31
ABYSSINIA..WED., Mar. 24 ALGERIA....WED., April 7

*Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $150, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Prepaid and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Helvetia, Sat. Mar. 13, 9 A. M. | Spain, Sat. Mar. 27, 8:30 A. M.
England, Sat. Mar. 20, 2 P. M. | Egypt, Sat., Apl 3, 2:30 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

Canada.....Wednesday, March 24, 7 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid new iron steam-ship ST. LAURENT will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, on Saturday, March 20, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the entire cargo for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEY....SATURDAY, March 20
L'AMERIQUE, POUZOLS.....April 3
PEREIRE, DANAE.....SATURDAY, April 17

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
First Cabin, $100.....Second, $65.
Third cabin and steerage at low rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WYOMING.....March 16, at 1 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....March 30, at 11 A. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF LONDON.....Tuesday, March 16, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL...Saturday, March 20, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, March 27, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, April 3, at 1 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $80, and $75, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:
Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
as low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship WESER, Capt. W. WILLENBROD, will sail on SATURDAY, March 13, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship HERMANN, Capt. G. ERICHMANN, on SATURDAY, March 20.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....60 gold.
Steerage.....24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

PACIF

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE ST. ANDREW'S CALAMITY—REMOVAL OF THE CORPORATION ATTORNEY'S OFFICE—EQUALIZATION OF TAXES—REPAVING FIFTH AVENUE—DEMOCRATIC ALDERMEN'S WANT OF CONFIDENCE IN THE MAYOR.

When the doors of the Aldermanic Chamber were opened yesterday, a large concourse of laborers rushed in and filled every part of the gallery. They had come upon a fruitless mission, because they expected that the City Fathers would take steps to have them employed on various public improvements. The latter, however, have no patronage at their disposal, but, for obvious reasons, they are too timid to announce the fact. The Board met at 2 o'clock, and transacted a large amount of business. At one time the proceedings were varied by the official announcement that the lady of President Lewis had presented him with a tenth son; and thereupon a member suggested that the fact be published in the *City Record*, but he was laughed down by his colleagues and called to order by Mr. Lewis. Among the miscellaneous papers submitted were: A petition to change the name of Amity and Great Jones streets to West Third street; a communication in relation to awards for land taken for the Central Park; a remonstrance against paving One Hundred and Twenty-third street; and also one against paving One Hundred and Fourteenth street. All these were referred to various committees.

Alderman Cole then offered the following:

Whereas, The calamity that recently occurred in the Church of St. Andrew from the falling walls of an adjoining building, by which five persons lost their lives, should enhance in the Common Council that instant and effectious means should be taken to prevent the possibility of the recurrence of the fatalities by reason of the insufficiency of the means of egress from public buildings; as it has been conclusively proved that two, if not three of the persons then killed, were crushed or trodden to death in the frenzied efforts of the multitude to escape from the building; be it therefore

Resolved, That the superintendent of Buildings be and he is hereby directed to make, or cause to be made, a complete and careful inspection of every church, school-house, hotel, theatre, restaurant, railroad depot, house hall, or other building used, or intended to be used, for public purposes of instruction or amusement, and that a rigid use of the power conferred upon him by section 29 of chapter 455 of the Laws of 1871 be exercised, paying particular attention to the means of egress; and that he cause the doors of every such building to open outwardly, and to be in number and capacity sufficient to afford the greatest possible security to the public in the uses to which such buildings may be severally applied.

The resolutions were adopted.

Alderman Seery moved that the Commissioner of Public Works be directed to have the chamber formerly occupied by the board fitted up for the use of the Corporation Counsel, and that he vacate his present offices in the *Staats Zeitung* Building. The resolution was adopted. The Corporation Counsel was also requested to furnish a list of the lawyers employed in his department, and the amounts paid to each.

The Committee on Finance submitted a report in favor of the equalization of taxes, so as to remove the unjust burdens now placed upon this City, and recommending that a resident of this City be appointed a member of the State Board of Assessors. The report, which embodied the views submitted to the Committee by Tax Commissioner Andrews, recently published in THE TIMES, was ordered to be printed.

A communication from the Justices of the Marine Court, asking more room, was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

A communication was also received from the Mayor, inclosing a report of the Police Board in relation to a number of arrests for salting railroad tracks. The report stated that the prisoners were discharged by the Magistrates because the law provided that the fines to be imposed could only be recovered by a civil suit instituted by the Corporation Attorney. The communication was placed on file.

The majority and minority reports of the Committee on Rapid Transit, a full report of which was given in THE TIMES of Friday last, the first signed by Messrs. Billings, Howland, and Cole, and the second by Messrs. Purroy and Shandley, were presented for the action of the Board, and were sent back to the committee without debate.

The Committee on Street Pavements presented a report against repairing Fifth Avenue. To the report were appended the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Legislature of the State, now in session at Albany, be requested not to pass any bill providing for the repaving of Fifth avenue, either at the expense of the entire City or otherwise, or any other bill of a purely local character, except intended to restore local self-government to this City, or to repeal or amend any and all laws inconsistent with this right, unless such bill shall be deemed necessary and asked for by the corporate authorities of this City; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature be requested to pass the bill introduced by Mr. Daly, member from the Fourteenth District of this City, authorizing the City authorities to cause any street, avenue, or public place in this City to be repaved when the necessities of the public require it, without being asked for by a majority of the owners of property interested; also, to pass any and all bills now pending which have been asked for by the representatives of the people of this City in the Common Council.

The resolutions were adopted by a vote of 13 to 8.

The Committee on Law, to whom were referred a resolution offered at a previous meeting, authorizing the Mayor to appoint two competent persons to codify the laws of this State, and the ordinances of the Common Council affecting this City, presented a report recommending that the Mayor make the appointments "by and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen." The report bore evidence of the fact that the Democratic members of the committee, Messrs. Purroy and Shandley, who signed it, had no confidence in the Mayor. Mr. Billings, the Republican member of the committee, expressed himself in favor of allowing the Mayor to select the Commissioners, but Mr. Purroy spoke in opposition, and the report was accepted by a vote of 7 to 4.

A resolution was offered by Alderman Simonson providing that the members should "draw" for seats, but after considerable discussion it was lost.

While the debate was in progress Alderman McCarthy rose and requested the members to be silent for a moment. He said he had to make an important and happy announcement. It was his privilege to state that the lady of the worthy President of their board had presented him with a tenth son. [Laughter.]

President Lewis—The gentleman is out of order. Several members rose and said that the fact be published in the *City Record*, but they were called to order.

The meeting then adjourned. Controller Green was present during a portion of the proceedings.

REORGANIZATION OF BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL BOARD.

For some weeks past the Commissioners of Charities and Correction have had under consideration the subject of reorganizing the Bellevue Hospital Medical Board, and amending the rules and regulations governing the board. Wednesday the following plan of reorganization, by which the medical staff is augmented by the addition of four members, was adopted unanimously:

That the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital shall on the 15th day of March, 1875, be organized in the manner following, and thereafter the board as at present constituted shall cease to exist.

That the Medical Board be increased to twenty-four members.

That on the 15th day of March, 1875, the following-named physicians and surgeons shall constitute the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital: Drs. Alonzo Clarke, John J. Crane, Isaac E. Taylor, Austin Flint, Fordyce Barker, Alfred L. Loomis, Thomas M. Markoe, Lewis A. Sayre, William T. Lusk, Alexander B. Mott, Ernest Krakowizer, Henry B. Sands, John H. S. Gouley, Frank H. Hamilton, Edward G. Janeway, Francis Delafield, William H. Thompson, Charles A. Budd, Gouverneur M. Smith, Erskine Mason, William M. Polk, Abraham Jacobi.

That there be a department for the diseases of women.

That there be a department of orthopedic surgery and diseases of children.

That the Medical Board shall be divided as follows:

Physicians—Drs. Alonzo Clarke, Alfred L. Loomis, Austin Flint, Edward G. Janeway, William M. Polk, Abraham Jacobi, William T. Lusk, Charles A. Budd, Francis Delafield, William H. Thompson.

Surgeons—Drs. James R. Wood, John J. Crane, Stephen Smith, John W. Gouley, Frank H. Hamilton, Alexander B. Mott, Henry B. Sands, Thomas M. Markoe, Ernest Krackowizer, Erskine Mason.

Department of Diseases of Women—Dr. William T. Lusk and Dr. Charles A. Budd.

Department of Orthopedic Surgery and Diseases of Children—Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, Dr. Gouverneur M. Smith.

Obstetrical Department or Maternity—Dr. Isaac E. Taylor, Dr. Fordyce Barker.

That the Medical Board nominate to the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction physicians and surgeons to fill vacancies.

That the resolutions passed Nov. 23, 1866, limiting the term of service of the Medical Board to fifteen years be and hereby is rescinded.

That the attending physicians and surgeons shall serve twice each year, and each service shall continue for two months.

That the resolutions passed July 28, 1874, making the service of members of the board continuous through the year, be and is hereby rescinded.

That the Medical Board shall, at their first meeting, divide themselves into three classes, eight members to serve three years, eight members to serve five years, and eight to serve seven years, the classification to be determined by lot.

That the rules and regulations of the hospital not inconsistent with the foregoing be continued in force.

At the evening session of the Board of Commissioners a resolution, offered by Commissioner Brennan, requesting the Superintendent of the Department of Buildings to have the Park Hospital examined, and to report to the board its condition, was adopted.

FOREIGN MISSIONS FOR WOMEN.

The anniversary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church was celebrated yesterday in the church edifice. The annual meeting was held at 4 P. M., when reports were submitted by the officers showing encouraging results from the efforts of the organization in its spheres of labor. After appropriate addresses from several ladies, a tea party for the benefit of the treasury was given in the chapel from 5:30 to 7:30, after which those present reassembled in the church and listened to several pleasing melodies rendered by young lady and gentlemen members. When this portion of the programmee became exhausted, Gen. Clinton B. Fisk introduced Rev. Dr. Newman, who delivered an address on missionary work, its results, and the great necessity for increased efforts among the women of India and China.

THE STOCKVIS INQUEST.

POLICE SURGEONS EXAMINED—THE IDENTIFICATION OF THE LIKENESS — TESTIMONY OF THE EMPLOYES AT BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

The inquest in the case of the late Jacob B. Stockvis was continued before Coroner Kessler yesterday afternoon. Dr. Hirsch, Mrs. Hirsch, and daughters were present. Coroner Kessler, before calling the first witness, explained to the jury the different forms of commitment used in the Police Courts.

The first witness examined was Dr. F. Leroy Satterlee, a practicing physician connected with the Fifty-ninth Street Station-house. He knew nothing about the case, and, in reply to questions, said that surgeons were not required to be at the station-houses, but were expected to respond on being telegraphed for. There were three Police Surgeons in that precinct, receiving an annual salary of $1,500.

Dr. Allen S. East, of No. 133 East Fifty-ninth street, testified that he was consulting physician at the Fifty-ninth Street Police Station, and was accustomed to make his visits daily between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M. This, he said, was voluntary on his part, as surgeons were not required by any regulations or law to do so. He had been absent from the City on the occasion of the incarceration of the deceased.

Mrs. Jeannette E. Nash, of No. 536 Second avenue, testified that the photograph of the deceased submitted to her was not a likeness of the man she had seen in the drug store who was attended by Dr. McQuirk.

James Hughes, a hall-keeper at Blackwell's Island, testified that he was on duty on Feb. 23, and was in attendance at the landing of the prisoners on that date. Mr. Stockvis, known to witness as "John Doe," was among the prisoners; the deceased at that time presented a care-worn, enfeebled appearance, and his face was dirty; the attention of the witness had been called to the deceased by the Captain, who instructed him to "be careful with that man," as was the custom when any of the prisoners appeared to be unwell; the deceased was unable to stand, and was helped to the Workhouse by two assistants. In reply to a question, witness stated that he had seen the deceased in the street under ordinary circumstances he should have pronounced him intoxicated. When lodged in the reception-room deceased was unable to speak, and the customary history of prisoners was not, in his case, recorded. The deceased was next lodged in cell No. 8, known as a "doctor's cell," where he remained until the following day. This cell did not differ from the others excepting that it was not usually locked. The deceased kept his bed and refused to eat, and appeared to be moaning. Witness did not know whether the deceased was immediately visited by the doctor or not. The prisoner's health apparently improved after the second day of his incarceration, and he was dressed in the prison garb. He was subsequently lodged in cell No. 49 or 50, a cell alloted to lunatics. At that time there were two lunatics in the same cell. This cell differed from others in possessing no furniture of any description. It was ventilated from an aperture above the door. On Friday witness thought the deceased manifested symptoms of insanity. Rolled up his head into the slop pail, and proceeded to stir it with the spoon. During that time he had not spoken a word, and did not appear to be responsible for his actions. On Saturday morning the witness observed that he had not eaten his food, and had accidentally or otherwise overturned his pan of coffee, whereupon he obtained for him a fresh supply. In response to a question by a juror, the witness stated that the food provided consisted of some bread and meat, and a plate of soup. The doctor and Warden were in the habit of visiting the prison daily. The Warden had power to cause the removal of prisoners without the knowledge of the doctor.

Edward Johnson, a ballman in the workhouse, was next examined. He identified the photograph of Mr. Stockvis as being a likeness of John Doe. His testimony was mainly a repetition of that of the previous witness. He had observed that the deceased had an overcoat on, but wore no undercoat or vest; unless a man were in a strait-jacket, he said, no means were adopted to compel him to eat his food.

Seiling Rabbis testified that he was the doctor's steward on Blackwell's Island. He had charge of the medicines and drugs. If a man became indisposed, he was allowed to remain in his cell, and was treated by the doctor. In aggravated cases of indisposition prisoners were sent to the Charity Hospital. Having identified the photograph shown him of Stockvis, he said he believed the deceased to have been suffering from delirium tremens when he came to the island; he was not, in his opinion, a fit subject for work. Witness had made an examination of the deceased about half an hour after his reception to the workhouse, and found abrasures on his nose and cheek; he was speechless, and witness had considered him a lunatic or a mute; he had reported the result of his examination to the doctor, but did not know whether the latter subsequently visited deceased or not. Witness had not furnished any medicine to deceased, as he had received no instructions to do so.

John Buckley, a hall-runner in the Work-house, testified that the deceased was perfectly clean in his attire, and did not present the appearance of a vagrant; he had noticed the abrasures on the face of deceased; he had taken charge of his clothing, which had been delivered to him in a compact bundle, and had not examined the contents; had heard the deceased muttering in his cell on several occasions, but nothing intelligible or connected was under the impression that the deceased had the "horrors"; when friends of the deceased finally visited him, the latter had not at first appeared to recognize them, but as they made preparations to leave he seemed to be pleased, which the witness interpreted as a sign of recognition of them as friends.

James Friel, an inmate of the Work-house, detailed the arrival of the deceased at the island as testified to by previous witnesses, and said that he was removed from cell No. 79 to No. 49 by the night watchman for the alleged reason that he was disturbing the other prisoners by making a terrible noise and shaking the door of his cell. He had generally been quiet, but would occasionally give vent to a series of screeches."

John H. Feeney, an inmate of the Work-house at Black well's Island, testified that he had never witnessed the commission of any violence toward Mr. Stockvis by the prison officials.

Patrick Conners' evidence was substantially the same as that given by the preceding witnesses.

Samuel H. Speir, a painter, residing at No. 878 Third avenue, said he was at Blackwell's Island on the Friday following the commitment of Mr. Stockvis. He had been personally acquainted with deceased, and visited him on that account. He could not identify either of the lunatics who were brought into court as the person who occupied the cell with Mr. Stockvis on the occasion of his visit.

Mr. Jacobson testified to the same effect, and was followed by an alleged lunatic named Burke. Coroner Kessler conceded that the latter might be weak-minded, but was not, in his opinion, a lunatic. Burke was accordingly sworn, and testified to having seen the deceased standing in front of his cell-door all night.

"All night!" said the Coroner.

"Well, no," was the reply; "I slept part of the night myself."

This reply was considered by the Coroner to be sufficient evidence of the man's intelligence.

The inquest was then adjourned until 1 P. M. to-day.

THE SMUGGLER LEVY ARRESTED AND DISCHARGED IN TORONTO.

H. J. Levy, of No. 6 Park place, the importer who was charged with having obtained the entry of a number of cases of silverware by means of false samples of shell goods, and forged invoices, and who was arrested in Toronto, whither he had fled under an assumed name, to evade the law, was discharged yesterday, as the New-York detective having the case in hand was not on the spot to identify him. A warrant for his rearrest and surrender to the American authorities has, however, been issued by the Superior Court of that city.

THE STREET CLEANING BUREAU'S GOOD WORK.

The Street Cleaning Bureau were engaged yesterday making strenuous efforts to remove the accumulations of snow and ice which encumber the principal thoroughfares. Several large gangs of laborers, armed with shovels and picks, were set at work along Chatham street, the Bowery, and Third avenue, where the snow and ice have been piled up to the height of several feet, and the accumulations were thrown into the middle of the streets, in order to expose the snow to the rays of the sun. In the narrow streets the snow was thrown into carts and removed to the dumping place, where it was thrown overboard. The operations of the laborers were conducted under the supervision of Police Commissioner Disbecker, Chairman of the Street Cleaning Committee, and Inspector Thorne, the Chief of the Bureau of Street Cleaning.

A RECEPTION TO THE DEMOCRATIC STATE SENATORS.

Immediately after the adjournment of the State Legislature, the Manhattan Club will give a grand reception and banquet to the Democratic members of the State. The invited guests will not include Assembly men, who are supposed to represent the Short-haired Democracy. It is hardly likely, however, that all the Senators will attend, because if they do the Short-hairs will mark them for political annihilation at the polls.

THE ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH CALAMITY.

Mayor Wickham has addressed a communication to Superintendent Adams, of the Building Department, calling his attention to the verdict of the Coroner's jury in relation to the recent calamity in St. Andrew's Church, and directing the Superintendent to appear before him on the 18th instant, when he would have a hearing as to the management of his department. The Mayor states that he purposely omitted to take action in the matter until the jury had passed upon it.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

M. Barthlemi Laurent's grand vocal and instrumental concert will take place on the 19th inst. at Steinway Hall.

We are indebted to the purser of the steamship City of New-York for the prompt delivery at this office of our Havana mail package.

James Gwinn, aged forty-six, of No. 306 East Twelfth street, fell down stairs at No. 80 White street last evening and dislocated his hip.

John Barnett, aged ten, of No. 128 Cherry street, was bitten by a rabid dog at the corner of South and Roosevelt streets last evening.

A London telegram to the Williams Lecture Bureau states that Richard Proctor, the English astronomer, will lecture next Fall in this country.

The distribution of semi-annual certificates took place yesterday at Grammar School No. 27, the distribution being preceded by appropriate exercises.

Daniel Flanagan, aged fifty-four, of No. 322 East Thirty-fifth street, fell in jumping from a car in Printing-house square yesterday and fractured a leg.

Max Jacob, aged thirteen, of No. 428 West Forty-fifth street, while stepping off a Christopher street car in Clinton place last evening, fell and broke his right leg.

At a special meeting of the Board of the Commissioners of Pilots, held yesterday, appropriate resolutions were passed lamenting the death of their associate, Capt. William W. Story.

The mission in St. Ann's Church, Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue, continues daily, at 12 M. and 8 P. M. Rev. Dr. Geer, of St. Timothy's Church, will preach at noon to-day.

A lecture, entitled "My Political Experience," will be delivered by Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, this evening, before the Christopher Johnson Association, at their rooms, No. 198 Prince street.

The Committee of Conference on Commercial Facilities to draft a bill for the establishment of a Bureau of Statistics for the City and State of New-York will have their report ready on Monday.

Prof. James O'Neil's second annual benefit will take place this evening at Wood's Gymnasium, No. 6 East Twenty-eighth street. A prize valued at $50 will be given to the best amateur boxer taking part on the occasion.

The 284th regular lecture of the New-York Liberal Club will be delivered this evening, at its rooms, Plimpton Hall, by Dr. C. Heitzman, Lecturer on Morbid Anatomy, University of Vienna. Subject, "The Physiology of the Skin."

The funeral of the late Lieut. A. Beach Carter, United States Navy, of the steam-ship Benicia, who died on the 30th of November last, at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, will take place to-morrow at 1 P. M., in the Church of the Holy Saviour, East Twenty-fifth street, near Madison avenue.

A walking match for a purse of $1,000, between Wilson Reid, of New-York, and Daniel O'Leary, of Chicago, will come off at Barnum's Hippodrome on the evening of the 20th inst. The distance to be walked is twenty miles, Reid to receive ceive a handicap of 440 yards.

John P. Ryan, aged thirty, of No. 699 Third avenue, while at work in the stone yard of the Department of Docks, at the foot of East Sixteenth street, yesterday, fell to the ground and expired while being conveyed to Bellevue Hospital. Death is supposed to have resulted from disease of the heart.

The annual report of the American Steamship Company of Pennsylvania, to be made public in April, will show a decline in trade last year of $10,000. The company will shortly issue bonds for the purchase of four additional steamers, which can be procured at Liverpool at much less than cost price.

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange have appointed the following committee to make arrangements for the next annual dinner of the Exchange: Messrs. J. H. Herrick, F. P. Albert, Frederick Meinsen, John H. Boynton, J. M. Motley, T. H. Parker, Robert L. Holt, Henry W. Smith, Theodore I. Husted, James L. Flint, and William H. Phillips.

The President of the Union Home and School for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans, having caused the arrest of one William Chambers for fraudulently collecting money in behalf of said institution, desires to inform the public that their collector, Major E. B. Martin, has been instructed to solicit provisions and clothing only, in future. All money for the institution should be sent to Mr. Charles E. Daly, No. 84 Clinton place.

An anniversary meeting of the National Woman Suffrage Association will be held in Union League Hall, in this City, on Tuesday, May 11, to plead for the national recognition of women as full citizens of the Republic. The speakers on the occasion will be Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Rev. O. B. Frothingham, Matilda Joslyn Gage, Carrie S. Burnham, and Phœbe W. Couzens, the St. Louis lawyer, who will argue that the celebration of the nation's Centennial with women unenfranchised will be the nation's disgrace.

Major George C. Lamb, the last survivor of the Committee of Reception to Lafayette, was interred in the Marble Cemetery in Second street on Tuesday. He died at Whitestone, Long Island, where he long made his residence. He was a son of Gen. Lamb, the first Collector of the Port of New-York, whose picture hangs in the Collector's office in the Custom-house. The picture represents the General with a damaged eye, the effect of a bullet received in the storming of Quebec. Gen. Lamb's father also fought in the Revolutionary War.

At the regular annual meeting of the New-York Athletic Club, held at their rooms, No. 1,309 Broadway, on Wednesday evening, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, the following gentlemen were chosen: President, D. Henry Knowlton; Vice President, Richard C. Fellowes; Secretary, William Edgar Sinclair; Treasurer, Walter K. Collins; Captain, R. William Rathborne; First Lieutenant, Alfred H. Curtis; Second Lieutenant, G. C. Barnette; Trustees, Charles H. Pierce, Henry B. Egleston, J. R. Brahams.

BROOKLYN.

The new Sixteenth Ward fire-bell has been tested by the Fire Commissioners and found satisfactory.

A resolution has passed the Board of Supervisors directing that out-door relief be discontinued after the 1st of April.

Rev. Edward Washburn, D. D., Rector of Calvary Church, New-York, will preach at St. Paul's Church this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The Committee of One Hundred have passed resolutions denouncing the charter amendments provided for in the bill introduced by Senator Coe, and now pending in the Legislature.

Archibald Culbert, of No. 232 Thirty-fifth street, New-York, was thrown from his wagon yesterday, at the corner of Myrtle avenue and Jay street, and was severely injured.

William Ingram was committed for examination yesterday, by Justice Elliott, on a charge of seduction under promise of marriage, preferred by Ada V. Hallett, of No. 74½ Huron street.

Detectives Corwin and Folk arrested George Winslow and Charles Lyons last evening on a charge of attempting to pick the pockets of the passengers on one of the Grand street ferry-boats. They were locked up in the Washington Street Police Station.

The Ninth Street bridge over the Gowanus Canal is again out of order, and very annoying delays are thus caused to passengers by the Coney Island Railroad. Mayor Hunter promised the Superintendent of the road yesterday that the necessary repairs would be made as soon as possible.

A delegation of kindling-wood venders called on Mayor Hunter yesterday and complained that unlicensed venders from New-York were in the habit of coming to this city and selling their wares. Inspector Jones was present in the Mayor's office, and promised to do all in his power to stop the illegal traffic.

A motion made some time ago to dissolve a perpetual injunction restraining the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad Company from using a portion of the Coney Island road which is claimed by the Washington Cemetery Association, was argued yesterday in the Supreme Court, Special Term, before Judge Gilbert. Decision reserved.

At a recent meeting of the inhabitants of Flatbush, a draft of a bill was prepared for presentation to the Legislature, which provides for the pavement of the Coney Island road with Belgian blocks. Half of the expense of the pavement is to be borne by the property-owners on the line of the improvement, and the remainder by the Park Commissioners.

Patrick Murphy, of No. 50 Atlantic avenue, who says he was knocked down and robbed of $1,200 in Schermerhorn street, on Wednesday night, was closeted with Sergt. Frost, of the Detective Squad, yesterday morning. Murphy, at the time of the alleged robbery, was under the influence of liquor, and as he was unable to describe his assailants the Police are inclined to discredit his story.

The Police of the Fifth Precinct were notified last night that Margaret Travis, aged fifty-two years, had been found dead on the floor of her apartment in the tenement-house No. 118 Grand street. Officers were sent to investigate the matter, and ascertained that the woman, who was a person of dissolute habits, had died from the effects of drink. Coroner Nolan was notified to hold an inquest.

Minnie Redpath, alias Williams, Nellie Nolan, alias Parker, and William Nolan were held for examination by Justice Riley yesterday, on a charge of stealing a quantity of clothing from apartments which they had recently hired, at the corner of Navy and Fulton streets. A number of pawn-tickets were found on the premises, which the Police believe represent the result of many recent sneak robberies.

The examination into the charges preferred by ex-United States Assistant District Attorney Hughes against United States District Attorney Tenney of neglect of the duties of his office, was continued, with closed doors, yesterday. The examination has been turned over to Commissioner Winslow, Mr. J. H. Robinson, Assistant Solicitor of the Treasury, having left for Washington. When the investigation is concluded the evidence will be forwarded to Attorney General Williams, and by him laid before the President.

NEW-JERSEY.

Rev. Thomas Nicholls, of Long Island, has been elected to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church, in New-Brunswick.

Frederick Hall, a carpenter, fell from a ladder in New-Brunswick yesterday, and, striking upon his head, sustained very serious injuries.

Mayor Townsend, of Paterson, caused a prize candy store on Main street, to be closed up yesterday, under a State law prohibiting lotteries.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Jersey City ferry-boats Newark and D. S. Gregory collided near the slip, on the Jersey side of the river, and both were pretty badly damaged. There was no one injured.

A little girl named Baum, residing with her parents on River street, Paterson, died yesterday morning, in consequence of having been scalded by a kettle of boiling water, which she pulled from the stove.

Ex-Detective Becker, who was sentenced on Wednesday to one year in the State Prison for perjury, was married on the Monday previous in the County Jail to Kate Dunn, the woman whom he endeavored to assist in getting pension money by swearing falsely.

Agnes Price and John E. Murray, who are said to be professional shop-lifters from New-York, were arrested in Elizabeth Wednesday night on suspicion of having stolen a roll of broadcloth, valued at $104, from J. J. Van Doren's dry goods store. They are held for examination.

Yesterday morning the dead body of an infant was found in a wooden box, at the bottom of a sewer basin, on the corner of William and Shipman streets, Newark, and was removed to the Morgue. It is supposed to be a case of infanticide, and County Physician Dodd will make an investigation.

Frederick Miller, while picking coal yesterday, on the New-Jersey Central Railroad track, near the depot in Communipaw, was struck by a locomotive, and sustained probably fatal injuries. He was taken to his residence, No. 265 Railroad avenue, Jersey City.

The strike of the silk-weavers of Paterson still continues, and with little or no prospect of a speedy settlement. The weavers state that when their wages were reduced twenty-five per cent. some time ago, the employers promised to return to the old standard as soon as business became brisk enough to warrant it, and they claim that business is now as brisk as it ever was. The number of the strikers has been greatly augmented.

A suit, which excited considerable interest in Elizabeth, was tried Wednesday in Justice Noe's Court. The defendant was Hon. Amos Clark, Jr., Congressman from the Fourth District, who was sued by Elias R. Carson for $44 for services rendered in the late election. The plaintiff declared that Mr. Clark solicited him to pay him $2 a day to electioneer for him, and he worked twenty-two days. The defendant denied the promise, or that he had made any agreement whatever with Carson, and the jury decided that there was no cause for action.

During the absence of the family, Wednesday night, the residence of Charles Causman, on Marshall street, Elizabeth, was entered by a sneak thief, and a pocketbook containing $116 carried away. The pocketbook was between the ticks of the bed, and it is considered singular that nothing else was taken, although there was a purse in a bureau drawer containing $20, and a quantity of silverware in the room. Mr. Causman is employed as a freight agent by the Central Railroad Company.

County Physician Stout has ordered an investigation in the case of Douglas Lewis, who died Wednesday night at the Jersey City Charity Hospital from a fracture of the skull. He was found lying in one of the streets of Greenville Monday night, and an officer took him to the Fourth Precinct Sub-Station and locked him up on a charge of being drunk. In a short time he became unconscious, and it was discovered that he was not drunk. The wound in his head was not discovered, and Capt Dickson, supposing that he was suffering from some ailment, caused him to be removed to the City Hospital, where he died without having been able to make any statement of how he received the wound. The fracture is near the top of the head, and could not have been produced by a fall.

RAILROAD NOTES.

The Panama Railroad Directors met yesterday in the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's building, and listened to a verbal report from Mr. Trenor W. Park, who recently passed over the road on a tour of investigation. Mr. Park found everything in a very satisfactory condition. A quarterly dividend was declared of three per cent., payable April 15, the books to close on April 8. Mr. Park will make a formal report to the stockholders at the annual meeting April 5, when the election for officers for the ensuing year will take place. The books for that purpose will close on the 25th inst.

The Erie Railway Directors held a monthly meeting yesterday, the greater part of which was taken up with a discussion of the proposed new connections with the East.

General Ticket Agent Chipman, of the New-Jersey Midland Railroad, expects to have trains running regularly to and from Middletown to-day, and on Monday next to make connections for passengers and freight to and from all points beyond as far as Ellenville.

The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad have issued their annual statement, showing a gross revenue in 1874 of $5,624,377 04, and gross disbursements of $5,238,505 31, leaving a surplus of $385,871 73. The increase of net earnings last year over 1873 was $206,560 08.

It is rumored that arrangements have been, or are now being, projected which will result in the virtual consolidation of the Union Pacific and North-western Railways, and that the design of the parties interested is to eventually establish a direct communication with New-York. To this end it is said a connection will be made with Erie and Black Rock by means of the Canada Southern Railroad, and thence, still further East, by the Rome, Watertown, and Ogdensburg Road. From Ogdensburg a line will be run to connect with the Grand Trunk. The control of other Eastern roads is to be obtained, and it is said that neither money nor effort will be spared to bring about the consummation of their plans, which they hope will be at an early day.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Ex-Gov. John T. Hoffman is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Prof. W. B. Rogers, of Boston, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Hon. Lucius Robinson, of Elmira, and John F. Seymour, of Utica, are at the St. James Hotel.

Lieut. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening from Washington. He will leave the City this morning for Chicago, and will proceed thence in a few days to New-Orleans.

Congressman George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts; Judge Theodore Miller, of the New-York Court of Appeals; George W. Childs and A. J. Drexel, of Philadelphia; and S. B. Packard, United States Marshal for Louisiana, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

AN INDICATION of the upsome of navigation, is KNOX'S introduction of his Spring styles of gentlemen's HATS, obtainable wholesale at No. 212 Broadway, and retail at his popular establishment in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

No one should buy DIAMONDS till they have called on HOWARD & Co., No. 222 5th av.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, March 11.—Printing Cloths steady at 6¼c. for Standard and Extra 64x64, spot goods and spot contracts, and 6c. for contracts running until July.

A motion made some time ago to dissolve a perpetual injunction restraining the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad Company from using a portion of the Coney Island road which is claimed by the Washington Cemetery Association, was argued yesterday in the Supreme Court, Special Term, before Judge Gilbert. Decision reserved.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of London, from Liverpool.—Miss Turner, Miss Marion E. Walker, G. Wallis and wife, Rev. Dr. Burrows, wife, and child, John Magill, Thomas Campean, Rev. Thomas Briscoe, W. A. Murray and son, E. Bennett, F. E. Bennett, Frank Lenton, John Lenton, Mr. Promholser, H. A. Ward, James Ward, S. H. Petrie, Walter Smith, James M. Kenny, Felix Hart, William Bennett, Charles Aerenberg, J. A. Simmons, W. T. Rothwell, Capt. McIntyre.

In steam-ship City of New-York, from Havana.—Dr. and Mrs. B. A. Dougherty and son, Mrs. A. Vandewater and son, Lewis Roller, Adolph Roller, Edward Rorke, Jr., John Guiterrez, Joseph Low, William H. Church, L. Herrera, A. Aquin, P. Loper, Jose A. Michalet, Felix Orango.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:16 | Sun sets.....6:04 | Moon sets..12:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11:21 | Gov.Island.12:10 | Hell Gate.....1:32

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....THURSDAY, March 11.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Ashland, Whitehurst, Savannah. Robert Lowden; Georgia, Crowell, Charleston. J. W. Quintard & Co.; Benefactor, Wood, Savannah, Robert Lowden & Co.; Colon, Tanner, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; State of Indiana, (Br.,) Sadler, Glasgow, A. Baldwin & Co.; Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Blithewood, (Br.,) Whittaker, London, Barclay & Livingston; Isaac Bell, Lawrence, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steamship Co.; Elizabeth, Clark, Baltimore.

Ships Dacca, (Br.,) Zost, London, Eng., Peabody, Willis & Co.; Leander, (Br.,) Knight, London, Eng., Peabody, Willis & Co.

Barks Maria Francisco, (Aust.,) Gedmich, Odessa, &c., Slocovich & Co.; Curacoa, (Br.,) Lockhart, Curacoa, Joseph Foulke's Sons; Acacia, Anderson, Matanzas, &c., Benner & Pinckney; R. Murray, Jr., Parrington, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.

Brigs Chance, (Br.,) Christogers, San Domingo, Schultz & Co.; Victoria, Sanders, Bridgetown Bar, Henry Trowbridge's Sons; Eva, McDougal, Halifax, N. S., C. W. Bertaux; Emily, (Br.,) Biddle Belize, W. Jex & Co.; Alaska, (Br.,) Partelow, Matanzas, Eagle, Blakslee & Lewis; Ernestine, Knight, Matanzas, Brett, Son & Co.

Schrs. Maud Barbour, Paemke, Truxillo, G. Wessels; Maggie Haithorne, Small, Cardenas, Jed Frye & Co.; Lavinia Bell, Aldrich, St. Johns, Antigua, Van Brunt & Brother; O. C. Acken, Tous, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Maud Thomas, Randell, Charleston, Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; James Ponder, Hudson, Wilmington, N. C., E. D. Hurlburt & Co.; Isaac Keene, McKenzie, St. John, P. R., I. Staples & Co.; Laura Pride, (Br.,) Stevens, San Domingo and Azua, Schultz & Co.; Daisy E. Parshurst, Hodgdon, Matanzas, Parson & Loud; Barry White, Hopkins, Point-a-Pitre, H. A. Vatable & Son.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Abbotsford, (Br.,) Delamotte, Antwerp Nov. 23, London Dec. 21, and Liverpool Feb. 24, with mdse. and passengers to George W. Colton. Had strong westerly gales the entire passage; March 4, lat. 45, lon. 40 49, had a hurricane from W. to N. W., lasting 30 hours; 9th, lat. 41 12, lon. 64, passed a German bark bound W., showing signal letters B. C. R. K.

Steam-ship City of New-York, Timmerman, Havana March 6, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons. March 10, 11 A. M., lat. 37 32, lon. 74 38, passed steamer City of Havana, bound S.

Steam-ship City of London, (Br.,) Eynon, Liverpool Feb. 25 and Queenstown 26th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship City of Dallas, Deering, Morehead City March 9, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship City of New-Bedford, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Barling & Davis.

Ship Kate Kellock, (of Liverpool,) Krogh, Calcutta and Sand Heads 99 ds., with mdse. to Wood, Payson, & Colgate. Passed Cape of Good Hope Jan. 10, and crossed the equator Feb. 14, in lon. 33; had fine weather.

Bark Herman Behrent, (Ger.,) Griefe, Lisbon 66 ds., with mdse. to C. Tobias & Co. Has been on the coast for 21 ds., with N. E. and N. W. gales; lost and split sails; Feb. 12, lat. 37, lon. 72, passed a can-buoy painted red; March 6, 13 miles S. S. E. from Abscom, passed the hull of a fore-and-aft schr. of about 120 tons burden, all her masts gone; had been but a short time in that situation.

Bark Foreste, (Norw.,) Christ